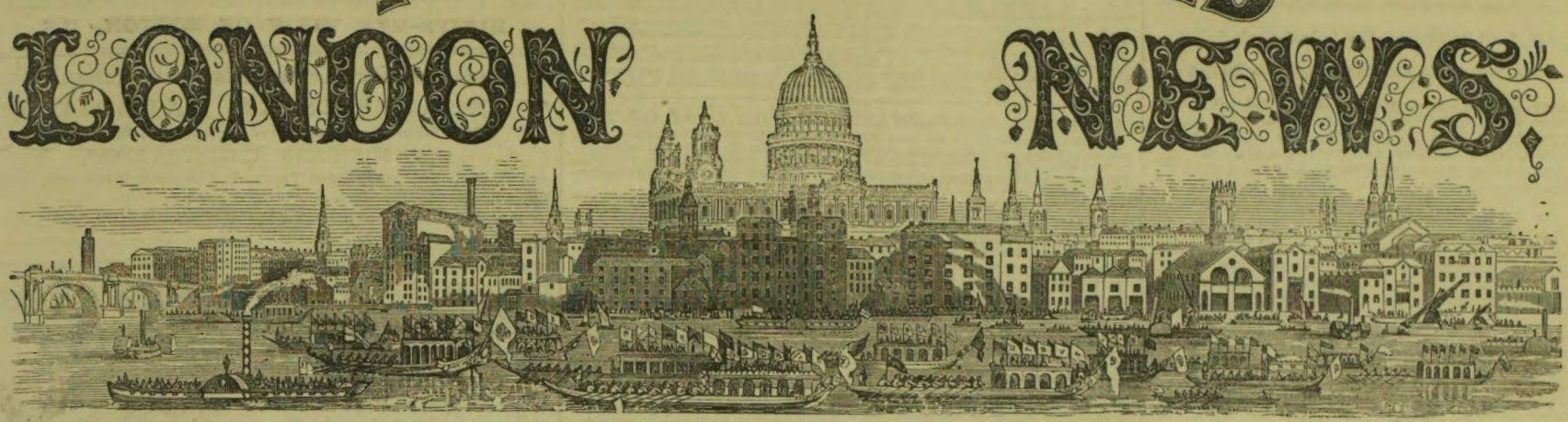


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

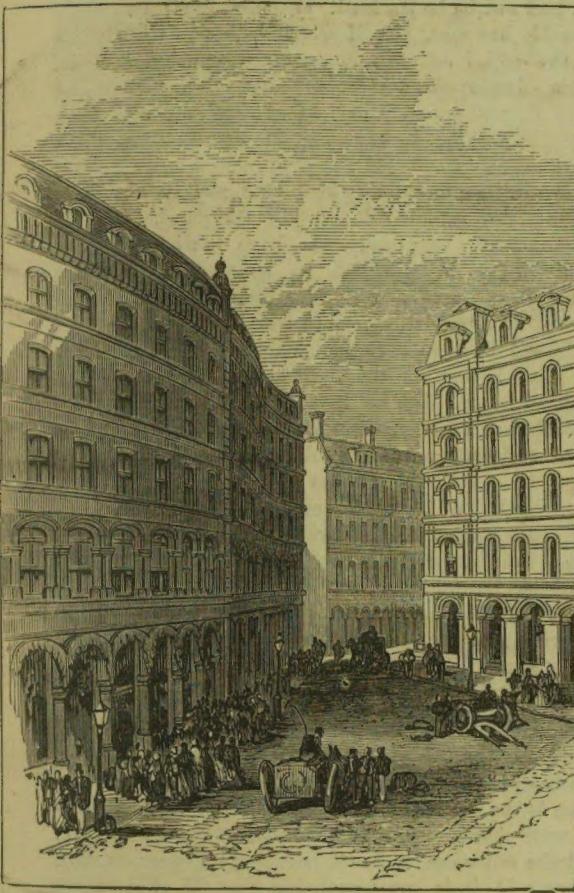


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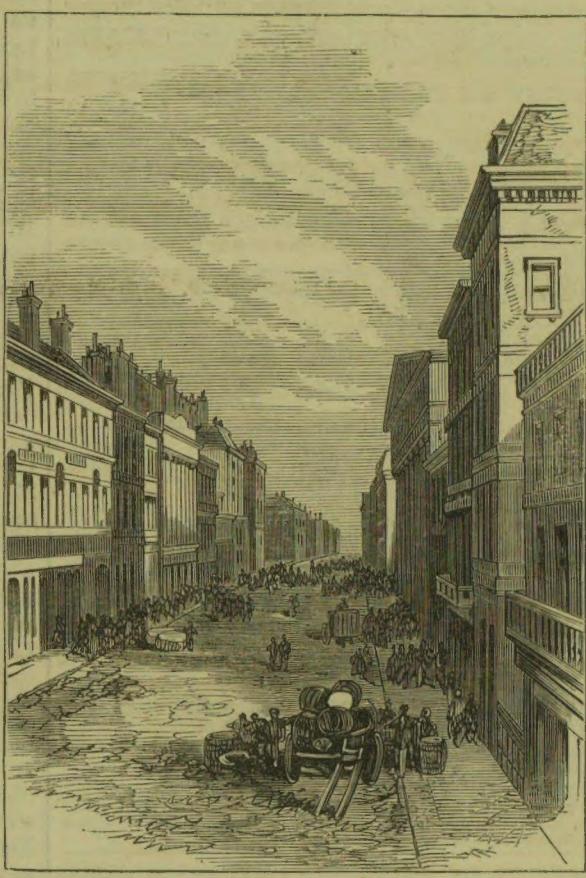
No. 1733.—VOL. LXI.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1872.

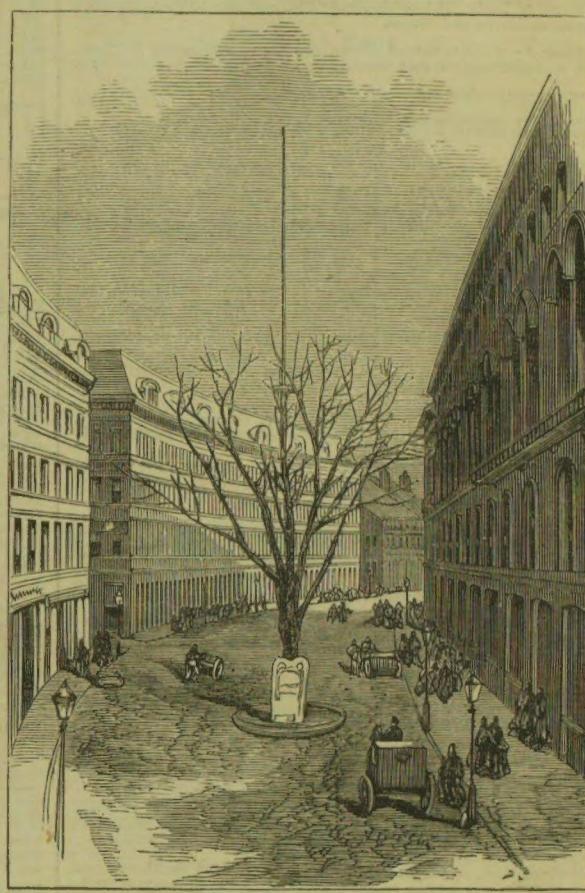
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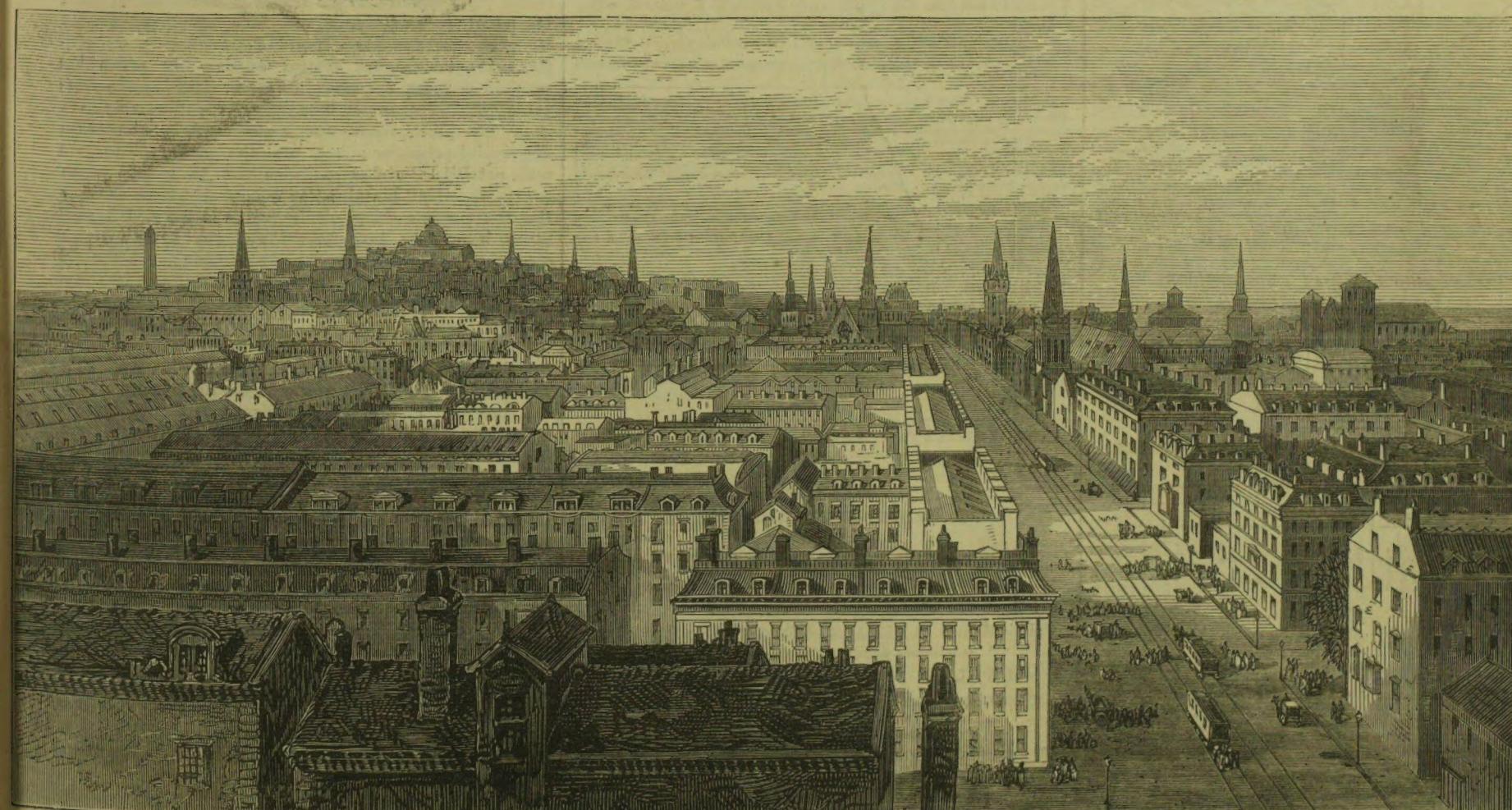
WINTHROP-SQUARE.



STATE-STREET.



FRANKLIN-STREET.



BOSTON, FROM TREMONT STREET, NEAR CHESTER PARK.

THE FIRE AT BOSTON.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at Bridgewater House, St. James's, the Countess of Ellemsmere, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at 31, Great Cumberland-place, Lady Gertrude Foljambe, of a son.

On the 14th inst., at Waplington Hall, Yorkshire, Lady Lillian Dundas, of a daughter.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 22nd ult., at the Consulate, Karikal, the wife of Captain Bowness Fischer, S.C., British Consular Agent, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at Barton House, Warwickshire, the wife of Robert Wilberforce Mertins Bird, Esq., of Shanghai, barrister-at-law, of a son.

On Tuesday, the 19th inst., at Hopton Hall, Wirksworth, the wife of H. Chando-Pole-Gell, Esq., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th inst., in the parish church of Cramond, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. Lockhart of Colinton, William Macle, Esq., of Clermiston, to Mary Ramsay, eldest daughter of the Rev. D. Colvin.

On the 16th inst., at Bombay, William Horne Brand, Esq., to Frances Michell, daughter of the Rev. William Pyne, of Charlton Mackeral, Somerset. (By telegram.)

On the 14th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Alfred Henry Caulfield, Esq., to Augusta, Countess of Kingston.

On the 19th inst., at Sunside Rayne, Aberdeenshire, by the Rev. John Cunshy Huntly, James Beaton, of Ythamside estate, Ceylon, to Helen, eldest daughter of James Mortimer Ireland Brae Rayne, and niece of the late A. C. Mortimer, of Ceylon.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., at 13, Hyde Park-terrace, James Dyce Nicol, Esq., M.P., of Balloge, aged 67.

On the 16th inst., after a short illness, Martha M., the dearly-beloved wife of James R. Maude, of No. 8, St. Andrew's-place, Regent's Park, aged 72, most deeply lamented.

On the 28th ult., at Brockville, Upper Canada, the Rev. Edmund John Senker, M.A., late of Docking, Norfolk, aged 70.

On the 14th inst., at Thonock, Sir Henry Hickman Bacon, Premier Baronet aged 52.

On Aug. 6 last, at Turin, Richard Belgrave Hoppner, late of Versailles, and formerly Consul at Lisbon and Venice.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 30.

SUNDAY, NOV. 24.

Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral. 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary W. G. Humphry, M.A., Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Clapham.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. F. K. Harford, M.A., Minor Canon; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. C. B. Scott, Head Master of Westminster School.

St. James's, noon, the Rev. Prebendary J. E. Kempe, M.A., Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. F. Skrine Knollys, M.A.; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.

Temple Church, 11.30 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

MONDAY, NOV. 25.

Michaelmas Term ends. Society of Painters in Water Colours, opening of eleventh Winter Exhibition.

South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Duncan on Cosmogony). Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. Henry Wylde on Music).

Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m. Medical Society, 8 p.m. Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Partidge on Anatomy).

Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Major Godwin-Anstey, on the Garo Hills and Mount Hylas).

Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (the Rev. E. A. Abbott on the Proposed Examination of First-Grade Schools by the Universities).

Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Mr. Arundel Rogers on Mines and Minerals).

TUESDAY, NOV. 26.

Croydon November Meeting (Steeple-chases, &c.); three days. London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Rutherford on Nutrition).

St. Paul's Cathedral, lecture to young men, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Canon Lightfoot on Christian Life in the Second and Third Centuries).

Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. William Anderson, C.E., on the Aba-el-Wafik Sugar Factory, Upper Egypt).

Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 30.

Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday.

M 8 14 A 8 53 M 9 29 M 10 2 A 10 36 M 11 7 M 11 35 M 11 58 M 12 0 M 10 40 M 1 0 M 1 22 M 1 42

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.	WIND.	Movement in 24 hours, rain falling in 24 hours, rain read at 10 A.M., heat morning.	In.
	Barometer Corrected	Temp. of the Air.				
Nov. 13	Inches.	°	°	°-10	°	°
14	29.985	26.8	29.0	76	8 35.6	40.9
14	29.703	27.5	31.5	81	8 24.5	41.2
15	29.782	29.1	25.3	88	10 35.6	43.7
16	29.582	28.7	35.5	89	10 37.9	40.5
17	88.4	40.4
18	29.419	37.9	37.5	99	10 32.4	41.4
19	29.322	39.8	39.0	97	10 35.6	47.4

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-

Barometer (inches) corrected .. 30.057 29.687 29.921 29.495 29.712 29.517 29.430

Temperature of Air .. 38.5° 39.5° 39.2° 38.5° 36.9° 36.2° 37.4°

Temperature of Evaporation .. 35.5° 36.6° 37.2° 37.0° 36.4° 35.8° 36.7°

Direction of Wind .. NNE. NNE. NNE. NE. SW. SW. SW.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Thoroughly repaired, re-decorated, and reseated, now open for the season. On MONDAY NEXT, NOV. 25, and during the week, Mr. Gilbert's *Mythological Comedy, PYGMALION AND GALATEA*—Miss Ada Dyas. And THE IRISH LION. Box-office, Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton. —Notice! Last Three Weeks of "The Lady of the Lake."—On MONDAY, NOV. 25, and during the Week, *THE LADY OF THE LAKE*, written and designed by Andrew Halliday, founded on the celebrated poem by Sir Walter Scott. Illustrated with magnificent Scenery by William Beverley. Characters by Messrs. Scott, and Misses, Mrs. T. T. Waller, Wells, J. H. Barnes, and James Fernandez; Miss Maria B. Jones, Miss Kathleen Irwin, Miss Russell, Mrs. Aynsley Cooke, &c. Increased prices to the following parts of the Theatre:—First Circle, dress circles, and stalls. Doors open at ONE, commence at Half-past. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily. THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE LADY OF THE LAKE, preceded by the farce *FUN IN A FOG*, in which the members of the celebrated Vokes Family will appear, on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11. Children and schools at reduced prices to the following parts of the Theatre:—First Circle, dress circles, and stalls. Doors open at ONE, commence at Half-past. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily. THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, Mr. Dion Boucicault.—*BABIL AND BIJOU* (by Dion Boucicault and J. R. Planché, Esqrs.), Every Evening, at Seven. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

LYCEUM.—CHARLES I.—MORNING PERFORMANCE. In compliance with the request of many distinguished families, and in order to meet the wishes of the immense numbers who were unable to gain admission on Saturday, the 16th, the Managers beg to announce another DAY PERFORMANCE, to take place on SATURDAY, DEC. 7. Doors open at 2; to commence at 2.30. Places may now be booked at the Box-Office, and the usual Library.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Every Evening until further notice, an entirely Original Play, by W. G. Wills (Author of "Medea in Corinth," &c.), written expressly for this Theatre, entitled CHARLES I.—Charles I., Henry Irving; Oliver Cromwell, Mr. George Abbott; Mr. Ferreyer, Mr. E. F. Edgar, Mr. R. Markby, Miss G. Panceforth; and Queen Henrietta Maria, Miss Isabel Bateman. The Play is produced with new and appropriate Scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Cuthbert. Performance will commence at Seven with SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE, concluding with MY TURN NEXT.

OPERA COMIQUE, Strand.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. E. P. Hinpton. Doors open at 6.30; at 7, TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER; at 7.30, THE CHIMNEY CORNER; at Nine, L'OEIL CREVE; or, the Merry Tropocophes, by Hervé; the English adaptation by H. B. Farjeon. Private Boxes and Stalls at all the Libraries and Box-office. Prices, 1s. to 3s. No fees for booking.

MOST IMPORTANT PROVINCIAL NOTICE.—The Public residing in the various cities and towns of the United Kingdom is hereby notified that the title of CHRISTY MINSTRELS IS TOTALLY EXTINCT FOR EVERMORE. The only company that ever possessed a clear and legitimate right to the designation from the period of its introduction into this country in 1857, and so many years past permanently located at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, is now known as

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

THE PUBLIC RESIDING IN THE PROVINCES may henceforth protect themselves against the too-frequent attempts at imposition, so long practised with impunity by persons who have trailed upon the name and reputation of Messrs. MOORE and BURGESS'S Company, by noting that

THE TITLE OF CHRISTY MINSTRELS NO LONGER EXISTS, and that the Company so many years past legally distinguished by the now extinct designation is entitled

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

EIGHTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, in one continuous and unbroken season, of the

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS (so many years past known as the ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS), EVERY NIGHT at Eight, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight, all the year round. Eighth consecutive year at this hall, in one unbroken season. The company is now permanently increased to Forty Performers, all of whom are of known eminence. No fees. No charge for programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall. Luxurious Private Boxes from 1s. to 2s. Fanteuilles, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Arenas, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open for the day performances at 2.30; for the evening ditto, at 7.30. Places may be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine till Seven. No charge for booking.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S NEW and Original ENTERTAINMENT, HAPPY ARCADIA, FIVE O'CLOCK TEA and VERY CATCHING, ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—The Last Week. Closing SATURDAY, NOV. 30.—HAMILTON'S New Route to India, CHARING-CROSS HALL, on MONDAY, DEC. 2. Admission, 5s.; Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 3s.; Friday, 2s.; Saturday, 1s. Admission, 1s.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORY," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Titania," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The ELEVENTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES will open on MONDAY NEXT, NOV. 25, at their GALLERY, 5, Pall-mall East. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

BIRMINGHAM CATTLE and POULTRY SHOW.—The Twenty-fourth Great ANNUAL EXHIBITION of FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, CORN, ROOTS, and IMPLEMENTS will be held at BINGLEY HALL, on MONDAY, DEC. 2. Admission, 5s.; Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 3s.; Friday, 2s.; Saturday, 1s. For Excursion-Trains and other Special Railway Arrangements see the Advertisements and Bills of the various Companies.

BUENOS AIRES GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATE Translation.—We, the undersigned, at the request of Messrs. Jas. C. Thompson and Co., certify that the Iron Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Son, London, of which these gentlemen are agents, were exposed for several hours to the fire that took place in the offices of the National Government on the evening of the 26th instant; that the correspondence that was easily opened with their respective keys; that the papers and important documents they contained were found in perfect order, and that these safes are now in use in the National Treasury office.

Buenos Ayres, July 31, 1867. (Signed) J. M. DE AGO, Treasurer of the National Government.

A true Copy.—A. M. BELL. JOSE TOMAS ROJO. JUAN M. ALVAREZ.

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EXTRA ENGRAVING.

The Extra Supplement this week consists of a Large

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REDUCED TO TWELVE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

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a Most Interesting Description of the Campaign, Embellished with ONE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS, and Carefully Printed on Toned Paper. In a handsome folio volume, neatly bound in red cloth, gilt edges.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

not be satisfied. He chose to resist dictation. He "refused to pronounce" words which expressed his own views, but which he was asked to pronounce, and therefore they became impossible to him. Thus far we do not see that a high-spirited man is to be much blamed, though the exigencies of the time might have taught him conciliation. But when the Parliamentary record presented him with a vote which disposed of all difficulty he rejects it, and makes what seems an unjust demand. He is not content with submission, he will insist upon admiration, even from those whose whole lives have been devoted to maintaining a principal adverse to his own.

If the strange phrase "sublime childishness" were ever tolerable, it would be so in reference to the proceedings in the Assembly of France. We may be accused of "insularity," and of all kinds of Philistinism, in refusing to admire petulance and to regard it as patriotism. We oppose to all this but one idea—common-sense. Will parties in France for ever go on wrangling like schoolboys over a disputed game? Is it not notorious that the interests of all, if they really represent France, are in the preservation of order and, for the present at least, the Conservative Republic? Can they not unite against the common enemy? The questions appear to be trite; but the real fact is that this people, which vaunts itself upon its logical power, is seldom able to get beyond first principles, and we are compelled to begin at the beginning with it at every fresh lesson. There is nothing insular or Philistine in demanding that men shall conduct themselves as reasonable beings. But we may be driven into utterances which, though they may be defensible in a case of strong irritation, cannot fail to be offensive, if we find rulers and statesmen, as well as the ordinary herd of parties, wrangling, jangling, scolding, and plotting, when they all agree in declaring that their business is legislation. We add that we are perfectly sincere in saying that we shall deplore the production of new proofs in behalf of the arrogant belief of sundry members of the European family that the French people is incapable of self-government. Let us rather hope that the present storm will blow over, and that the Chief of the State and his Parliament will gravely proceed to the construction of the Sixteenth Constitution.

In a certain collection of proverbs which, whatever may be the theory entertained respecting the source of the wisdom they embody, most persons are disposed to accept as a condensation of human experience, we are exhorted to "answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit," and "to answer not a fool according to his folly, lest we also be like unto him." There is good ground for both maxims, contradictory as they may seem to be; and it is this. When we are compelled by conditions that cannot be avoided to deal with people who refuse to be guided by reason, our conduct in reference to them must be shaped with a view to meet the circumstances of the case, and not with any view to satisfy the unreasonable demands of the parties to whom they relate. We have an idea that the recent prosecutions of men accused of asserting the right of public meeting in opposition to regulations laid down for the preservation of order in the metropolitan parks illustrate both the foregoing proverbs, and, in each case, illustrate by opposing them.

We are not of those who have even the remotest sympathy with a conscious and determined violation of public law. We cannot pretend even to the slightest fellow-feeling with those patriots who think to uphold the privileges of the public by thrusting them forward without the smallest regard to general convenience. But, on the other hand, we should be very reluctant to sanction arbitrary and unjustifiable interference with popular rights by official authority, or uphold that sort of "sharp practice" by members of the executive Government which has a tendency, whether by its success or its failure, to bring the authority of the law into contempt. We are bound to say that what has been done by the existing Government for the regulation of the metropolitan parks has not been characterised, from first to last, by that sagacity of purpose, or aptitude of performance, likely to ensure the general obedience of the public.

We lay no great stress upon the lack of wisdom exhibited by the First Commissioner of Public Works in raising the question relating to the parks which his bill brought before Parliament last Session. The thing he proposed to do was unquestionably a thing proper to be done, but not, therefore, necessarily proper to be done then, or by him as the representative of the existing Government, or by the means which he proposed. There was no urgent reason at the time for moving in the case at all. There was an obvious reason which should have deterred Mr. Gladstone's Government from moving in it, inasmuch as, when in Opposition, the members of that Government had strongly resisted any curtailment of popular privileges. This inconsistency, moreover, was not likely to be concealed from public view by any conciliatory spirit or tactical dexterity on the part of the present First Commissioner. Be this, however, as it may, the fact is that Mr. Ayrton introduced to Parliament a Parks Regulation Bill, some of the provisions of which excited very determined opposition, and were accordingly, after two or three disagreeable scenes, withdrawn. The matter in dispute was supposed to have been settled upon a reasonable basis. The First Commissioner of Works obtained statutory authority for the objects he professed to have in view, and the chief

guarantee exacted from him that such authority should not be abused was a provision that the rules for the parks that he might deem necessary should be laid upon the table of both Houses of Parliament before they came into operation as laws of the realm.

We have very little to say respecting the reasonableness of those rules which have been drawn up to regulate the right of public meeting in the metropolitan parks. Some rules, we think, were obviously required; as obviously as any which have for their object the regulation of street traffic. It is not for a moment to be tolerated that our places of public recreation and pleasure shall be taken possession of *ad libitum* by extemporised gangs of roughs, on the pretext of promoting some legitimate political ends. On the other hand, it must be admitted that, if public meetings are to be entirely excluded from the metropolitan parks, by far the most numerous class of the inhabitants of London will practically lose the right of public meeting altogether. Parliament, therefore, we think, did wisely in reserving that right intact, and Mr. Ayrton would have done well to respect the intention of Parliament in the regulations which he framed for the preservation of order.

The events which have occurred within the last fortnight will reflect discredit upon her Majesty's Government to an extent which may hereafter greatly embarrass them. A truly important principle of public policy has been played with by parties neither of which seems able to appreciate its constitutional worth. We know not whether to be most mortified by the successful audacity of those who have ostentatiously set the law of the land at defiance, or by the impolicy, not to say imbecility, of the officials who have so mismanaged the authority delegated to them by law as to bring it into bad odour with the great majority of the public. It is extremely vexatious. It has very much the same effect upon the sacredness of law—which all Englishmen are disposed to revere—as the "dead fly in the apothecary's ointment." One does not like to see objects which he regards with devout veneration become the laughing-stock of the least loyal and most noisy section of the people, owing to meddlesome, mischievous, and indefensible caprices on the part of the authorities of Government. It too much resembles the serving up of wholesome food in a foul dish.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, yesterday (Friday) week drove from Balmoral to the Linn of Dee and Allan Quich and visited Mr. and Mrs. George Clark. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated. On Monday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, drove to the Glassalt Shiel, returning to the castle in the evening. Dr. Taylor dined with the Queen. On Tuesday her Majesty drove on the north side of the Dee, via Crathie and Monaltrie, up the Vale of Dee to Invercauld Bridge, returning through the Ballochbuie Forest, via In vergelder. The Queen has paid numerous visits among the poor in the neighbourhood of Balmoral, and has distributed large quantities of warm clothing and other necessaries among them.

The Court will arrive at Windsor Castle to-day (Saturday) from the Highlands.

Yesterday (Friday) was the thirty-second anniversary of the birthday of the Imperial Crown Princess of Germany (Princess Royal of England).

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duke of St. Albans, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton, the Marchioness (Maria) of Ailesbury, the Earl of Leicester, and other guests staying at Sandringham House, visited Holkham Hall, the seat of the Earl of Leicester, on Saturday last. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by special train from Wolferton, returning by the same in the evening. The Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Hartington, and Lord Walsingham left Sandringham. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in Sandringham church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow and the Rev. Erskine Knollys officiated. On Monday the party at Sandringham House separated. The Prince left for Six-Mile Bottom, near Newmarket. His Royal Highness travelled via King's Lynn and Ely to Cambridge, where he was joined by the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The Princes, with a large party, have enjoyed excellent sport shooting. The Princess, with her children, has remained at Sandringham during the absence of the Prince. Her Royal Highness has taken her customary out-of-door exercise. The Princess will accompany the Prince on his visit to Derby, which is arranged to take place on Tuesday, Dec. 17. The Prince has been appointed honorary Colonel of the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders.

THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The Queen of the Netherlands went to Watford on Thursday week, and visited the tomb of the late Earl of Clarendon, returning to Claridge's Hotel to luncheon. Subsequently her Majesty visited the Hon. Frederick and Lady Constance Stanley, at their residence in Portland place. The Queen dined with the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley, at the Deanery, Westminster. On the following day her Majesty visited the French Gallery, Pall-mall, and paid visits to the Duchess of Inverness, at Kensington Palace; the Countess Dowager of Westmoreland, in Portman-square; and Mr. and Mrs. Sandbach, at Prince's-gate. The Queen received at dinner, at Claridge's Hotel, the Netherlands Minister and the Countess de Bylandt, Lord and Lady Napier of Ettrick, &c. Later in the evening her Majesty went to the Lyceum Theatre. On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Lord Napier of Ettrick, visited Cambridge. Her Majesty was entertained at luncheon by the Master of Trinity, and afterwards inspected the hall library and chapel, and also St. John's and King's Colleges. On Sunday the Queen drove to Richmond Park and visited Earl and Countess Russell at Pembroke Lodge. On Tuesday her Majesty left England for the Hague. The departure of the Queen was hastened in consequence of the death of her Majesty's private secretary, M. von Wicherlin, an old and attached friend of the Queen. Her Majesty drove to Woolwich and embarked thence

on board the Dutch Royal yacht Valk for Holland. A guard of honour of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, with their band and colours, was drawn up at the Royal Arsenal, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Greenhill battery. The Queen, during her sojourn at Claridge's Hotel, received a large number of visitors.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Berlin on Sunday last from Dresden, and left on Monday, upon his return to England. Princess Christian drove from Windsor to Richmond Park on Monday, and visited the Duchess of Teck at the White Lodge.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been on a visit to the Hanoverian Royal family at Gmünden, Austria. His Royal Highness is now on a visit at the Royal Palace, Berlin. The Duke will proceed to Coblenz early in the ensuing week.

The Empress Eugénie's fête-day was celebrated yesterday (Friday) week at Chiselhurst with great éclat. The Emperor and Empress, with the Prince Imperial, attended mass at the Roman Catholic chapel, after which their Majesties entertained a large number of guests at breakfast at Camden House. Subsequently the presentation of addresses, bouquets, &c., to the Emperor and Empress took place. The Duc de Cambacères presented, from the ladies of France, a handsome eiderdown rug, covered with green satin, elaborately worked with flowers. A very large number of visitors from France were present. In the evening their Majesties entertained a party of friends. The Prince Imperial joined the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich as a cadet on Monday.

The Burmese Embassy left Dover, yesterday (Friday) week, in their steam-yacht, for Boulogne, en route for Paris. Prince Arthur took leave of their Excellencies upon their embarkation.

His Excellency Count Beust returned to the Austrian Embassy in Belgrave-square on Saturday last from Dresden.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton and the Dowager Duchess have arrived in town from Euston Hall, Thetford.

The Duke of Norfolk has left Norfolk House for Sheffield.

The Duke of Rutland has returned to town from Ickwbury, Bedfordshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have left St. James's-square for Ickworth Park.

Earl and Countess Cowley have arrived at Conway, North Wales, from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland at Raby Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres have left Grosvenor-square for Italy.

Earl and Countess Granville returned to town on Monday from visiting Earl and Countess Cowper at Panshanger.

The coming of age of Lord Rossmore was celebrated in Monaghan last week with popular rejoicings.

THE SYDNEY EXHIBITION BUILDING.

The Agricultural Society of New South Wales, as was mentioned on a former occasion, is the yearly tenant of a permanent Exhibition Building, constructed by the City Corporation of Sydney, in the Prince Alfred Park. We give two illustrations—an outside and an inside view—of this building as it appears whenever occupied by an actual Exhibition. It was first opened, on Aug. 30, 1870, for the Intercolonial Exhibition, to commemorate the centenary of Captain Cook's landing on the shores of Australia. This was an interesting event to remember; but the first party of settlers, under Governor Phillip, did not land in Sydney Cove till 1788, and that was the real beginning of the colony, which has now grown almost to a nation. The Exhibition Building, which was constructed by Mr. John Young, from the designs of Mr. Bell, city engineer, cost the sum of £20,000. It covers a space of half an acre, standing upon a terrace raised above the level of the park. The materials are brick, iron, glass, and wood. The design is rather of a Saracenic character, but has no architectural pretensions. The ground floor presents a space of 198 ft. by 130 ft., exclusive of vestibules and lobbies; along each side runs a gallery 15 ft. wide, and the two end galleries are 25 ft. wide. There are ten entrances to the building. Our illustrations were supplied by Mr. T. V. Wilshire, photographer, of Sydney.

Mr. Carrington Francis, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, has been appointed private secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

The Belfast Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution in favour of the purchase of Irish railways by the State.

On Wednesday the officers of the Thames Conservancy Board succeeded in raising the wreck of the sunken steamer Batavier and towing it some 100 yards nearer to the north shore.

Mr. Bass, M.P., has crowned the series of his liberal gifts this year to the town of Derby by a donation of £5000, to found a free library, in addition to £500 worth of books.

The installation of Field Marshal Sir William Maynard Gomm, G.C.B., as Constable of the Tower and Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, took place on Thursday.

A meeting was held at Bradford, on Wednesday, to arrange for the visit of the British Association next year. A committee was appointed, and it was decided to raise a guarantee fund of £4000.

The *Morning Post* states that the Rev. Henry Rowley, M.A., who has long been intimately connected with the Central African Mission under Bishop Tozer, has been appointed first Bishop of the new see of Madagascar. The Rev. W. A. Russell, M.A., who has for some time past acted as missionary in connection with the Church Missionary Society at Ningpo, in the diocese of Victoria (Hong-Kong), has been appointed Bishop to have charge of the Missions in China. Mr. P. S. Royston has been appointed Bishop of Mauritius.

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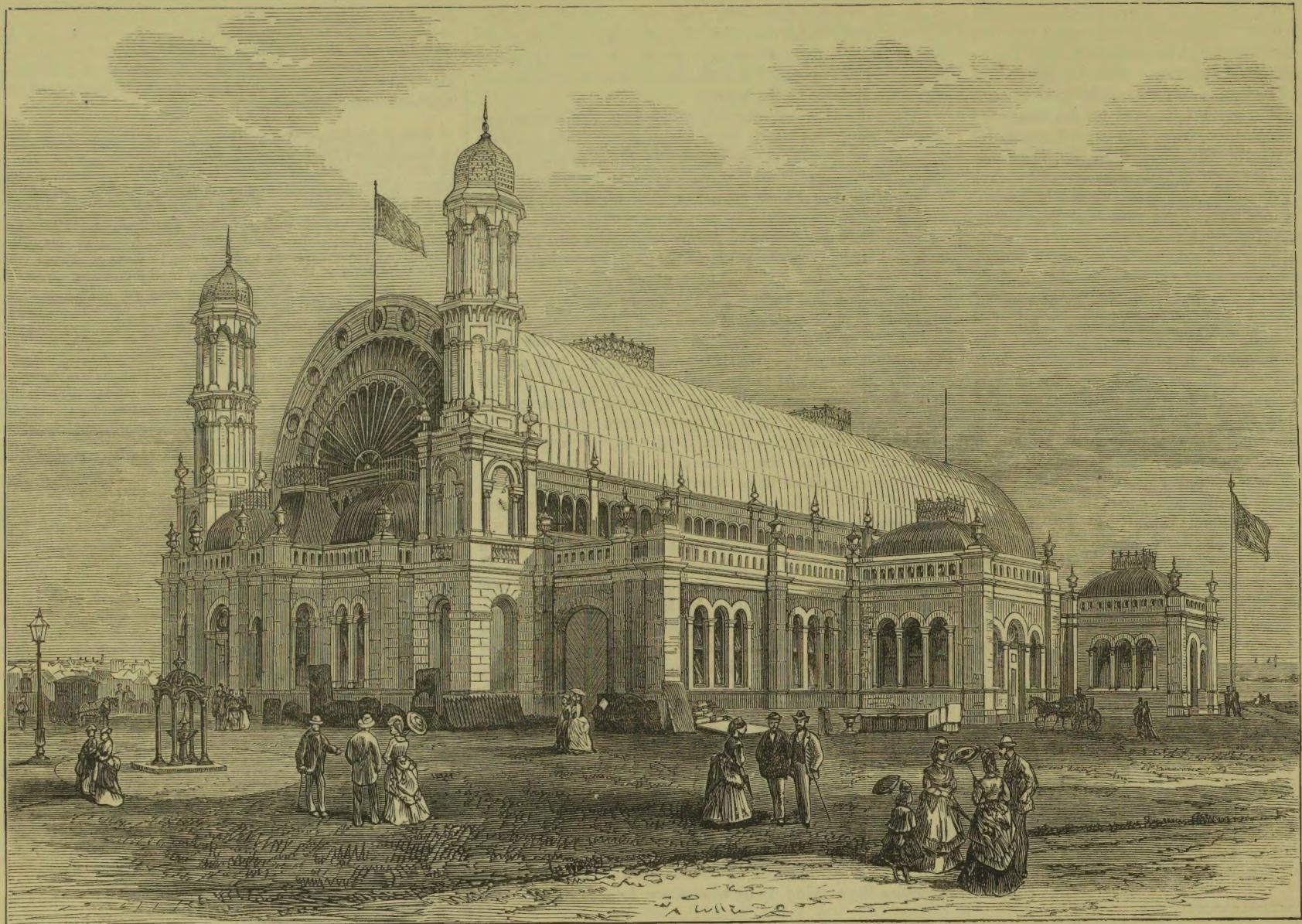
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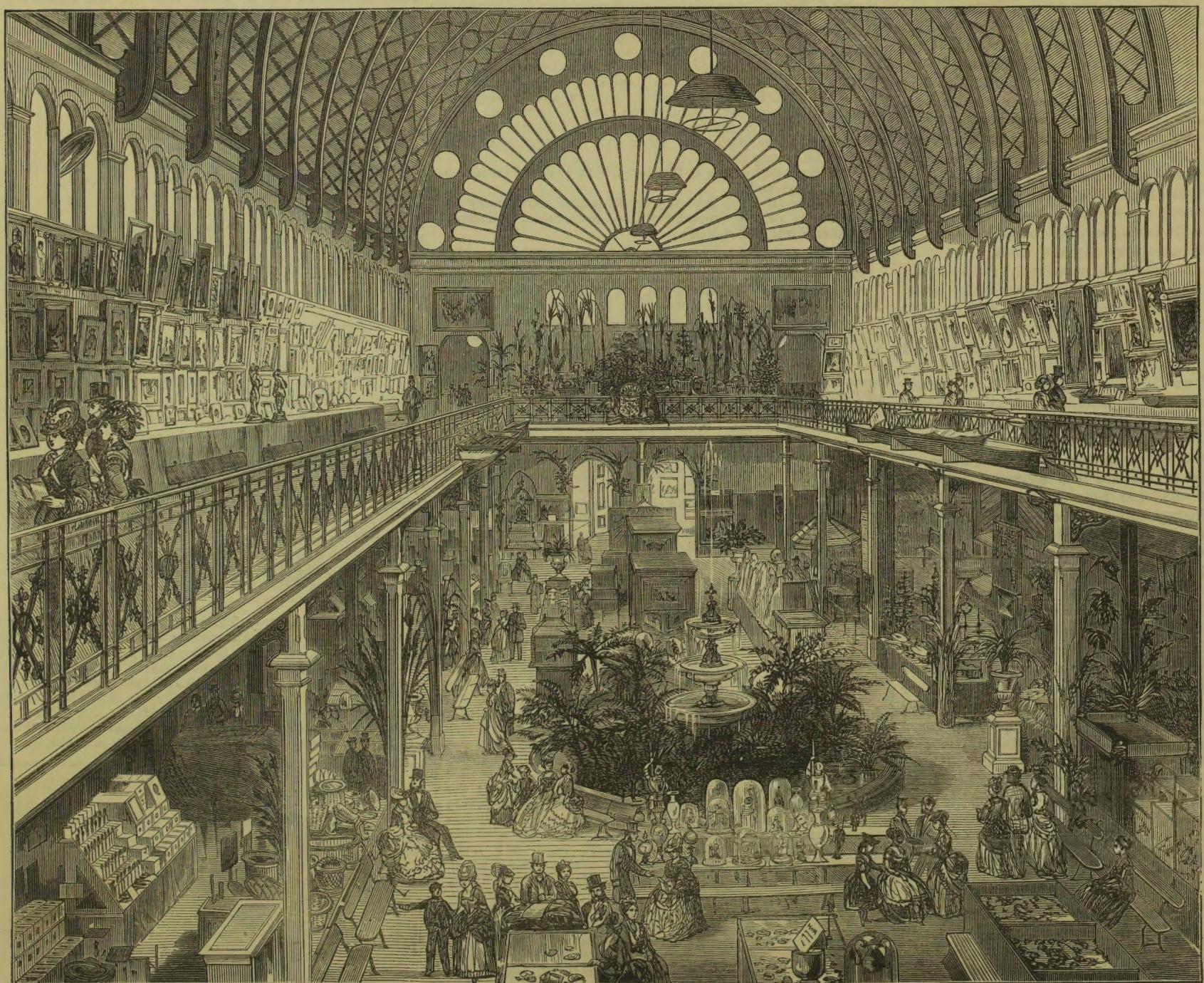
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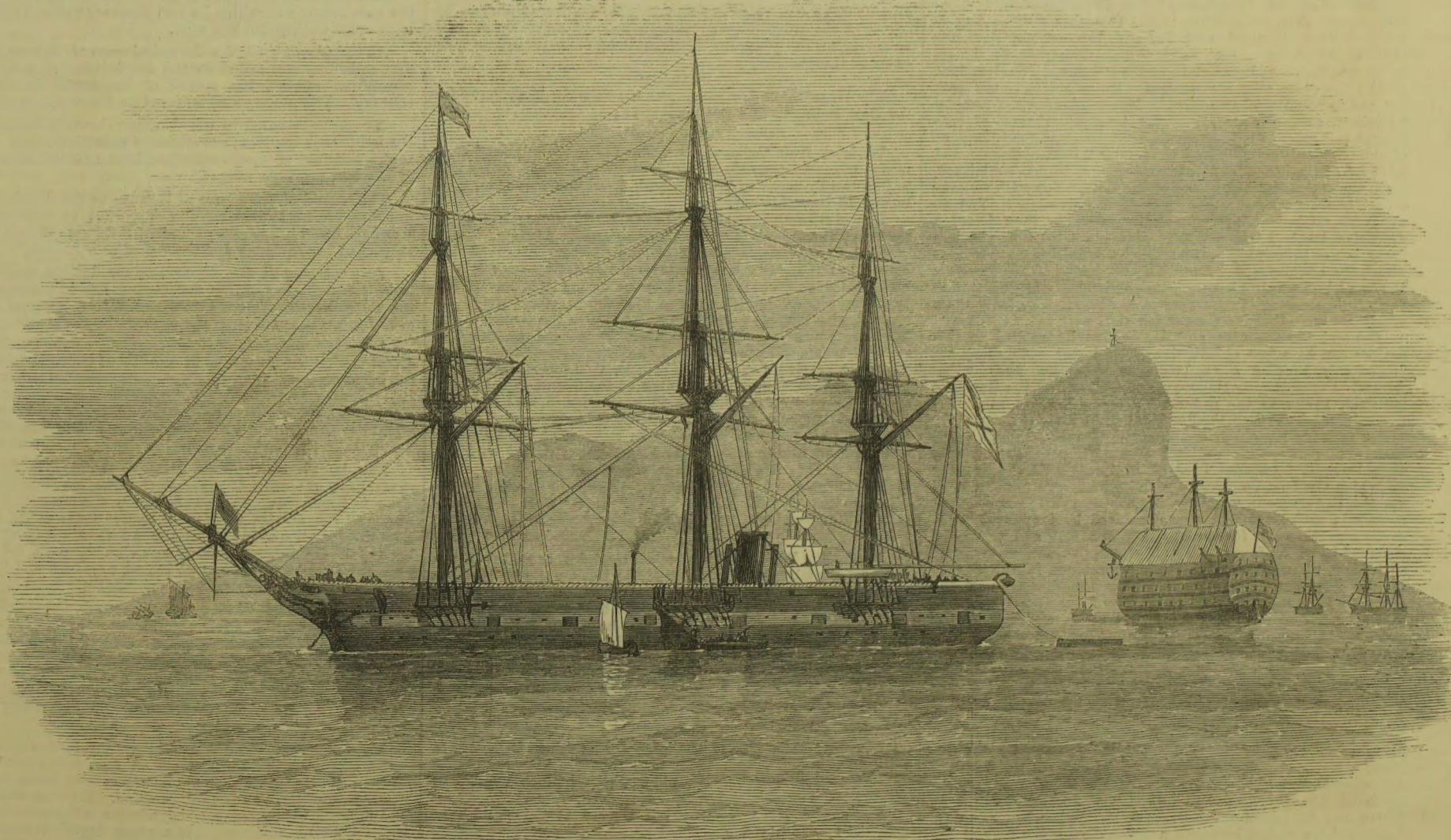
NEW SOUTH WALES AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.



NEW SOUTH WALES AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.



SCENE FROM "FALSE SHAME," AT THE GLOBE THEATRE.



THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL'S FLAG-SHIP SVETLAUNA AT HONG KONG, WITH THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

SCENE FROM "FALSE SHAME."

The new drama by Mr. Frank Marshall, now performing at the Globe Theatre, deserves the popularity with which it is likely to meet. Our Illustration presents the striking situation which closes the first act, where the villainous Ernest Braggleigh exhibits in his arms the romantic heroine whom he pretends to have preserved; but who, in reality, had been rescued by Lord Chilton. The characters of the lady and her false admirer are ably supported by Mr. J. Billington and Miss Rose Massey. Others of the pleasure party enter at the moment—namely, Percy Gray (Mr. C. Neville), Mrs. Howard (Miss Larkin), and Constance Howard (Miss Carlotta Addison), and manifest their surprise and sympathy. The tableau is certainly effective.

RUSSIAN WAR-SHIP AT HONG-KONG.

The arrival at Hong-Kong of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis, third son of the Emperor of Russia, who has been visiting the shores of China and Japan, attracted some notice there about two months ago. The young Prince holds the rank of First Lieutenant in the Russian navy, and serves on board the frigate Svetlaia, which is the flagship of Admiral Possiet, commanding the squadron. Our Engraving, from a sketch by Mr. W. Lieper, an officer of H.M.S. Sylvia, shows the Russian ship in the harbour, with the shore and city in the background, and H.M.S. Melville, an old line-of-battle ship now used as a floating hospital, to the right hand.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Nov. 21.

M. de Salvandy's famous and oft-repeated saying, "Nous dansons sur un volcan," was never more applicable to the state of affairs in France than at the present moment, when each hour gives rise to a fresh eruption of party spite and passion. The week has been an agitated one, and everything indicates that the inevitable crisis is drawing nearer and nearer every day. It was on Monday last that General Changarnier, the firebrand of the moment, began the series of attacks which the Right have been pressing forward against the Left section of the Chamber, by interpellating the Government respecting the banquets of Chambéry and Grenoble, and the famous speech which M. Gambetta delivered at the latter. The General, who commenced by stating that in the Grenoble oration the ex-Dictator had grossly outraged the majority of the National Assembly, complimented the Minister of War for having punished the officers who had been present during its delivery, and proceeded to indulge in some very unparliamentary language respecting M. Gambetta, which obliged the President of the Chamber to interfere. Nothing daunted, however, by M. Grévy's admonitions, the General spoke of the Government as merely being "provisional," and intimated that if it wished to live a little longer it had better separate itself from all connection with one whose only desire was to overturn everything, and to definitively ruin France, a sally which was greeted by a salvo of applause from the members of the Right and Right Centre.

The Minister of the Interior, who undertook the task of replying to the General, repudiated in energetic terms the latter's assertion that the Government was only provisional. "If this were the case," exclaimed M. Lefranc, "I would not remain a Minister five minutes! I myself was reporter of a law which conferred on the chief of the executive power the title of President of the Republic." He then entered into concise details concerning M. Gambetta's journey through Savoy and Dauphiné, alluding especially to the banquets of Chambéry and Grenoble; and finally, on being called upon to do so, wound up by reading the declaration which M. Thiers had made to the Commission de Permanence apropos of the latter of these banquets.

The Duc de Broglie, who has a shrill voice and is one of the most disagreeable speakers in the Assembly, then demanded that the President of the Republic should himself repeat this declaration to the Chamber. The Assembly has been insulted, said he, and the country demands that it be defended—a sally which brought M. Thiers in a nervous and agitated state to the tribune. The President of the Republic, who commenced with allusions to his past life and his continual struggles in favour of order and against Socialism, proceeded to accuse the Assembly of want of confidence in him. He stated that he did not fear the judgment of the country, to which he had to submit both as deputy and as Chief of the State, and, addressing the Right, exclaimed, amid the enthusiastic applause of the Left, "You wish to have a decided Government; then be decided yourselves! You do not wish to have a provisional Government; then found a definitive one! I will willingly give place to him who can bring firmer principles than ours and a definitive Government which the country will accept." He demanded of the Chamber to accord him a vote of confidence, and positively declined to reply to M. de Broglie's categorical summons when forty years of his life were there to answer for him.

General Changarnier and M. de Broglie replied to this declaration by a few observations, the latter concluding his remarks by moving a resolution to the effect that, "The Assembly, condemning the doctrines professed at the Grenoble banquet, passes to the order of the day." This elicited a powerful rejoinder from the President of the Republic, especially bitter towards his old friend General Changarnier, who had accused him of "senile ambition." Several orders of the day were then brought forward. That of M. Benoist-d'Azy, in favour of which the Duc de Broglie withdrew his own, was rejected by the Government equally with the complimentary one of Admiral Jaurès, and both were negatived by large majorities. A motion brought forward by MM. Mettet and Gaslonde, accepted by M. Dufaure on behalf of the Cabinet, and worded as follows, "The National Assembly, confident in the energy of the Government, and condemning the doctrines of the Grenoble banquet, passes to the order of the day," was then voted by 267 to 117—giving, it is true, a majority of 150 votes to the Government. Still, it must be remembered that more than 300 deputies abstained from taking part in the vote.

The result was scarcely encouraging to the Government, and, upon the Council of Ministers assembling after the sitting, M. Thiers expressed his intention of resigning, it being impossible, he said, for him to govern with a majority of only 150 votes, in presence of more than 300 abstainers. M. Dufaure—who was strongly blamed, it was said, by his colleagues for having accepted the Mettet order of the day, disapproved of by the great majority of the Republican party—tendered his resignation as Minister of Justice, General de Cissey and M. Lefranc subsequently following his example. Late in the evening, however, a deputation of the Left of the Assembly waited on the President of the Republic, and, after a lengthy conference, the latter eventually consented to await

the result of the De Kerdrel proposition before taking any definitive resolution. He likewise persuaded MM. de Cissey, Dufaure, and Lefranc to withdraw their resignations for the time being.

On Monday evening most of the fractions of the Assembly held private meetings, at which the events of the day and the line of conduct to be pursued were discussed. It is reported that at the gathering of the Right and Right Centre Marshal MacMahon was unanimously designated provisionally to replace M. Thiers in the event of the latter's resignation. The principal members of the Bonapartist party likewise assembled immediately after the sitting, and, after an animated discussion, a telegram was dispatched to the ex-Emperor apprising him of the events of the day.

On Tuesday there was an apparent calm. The fifteen bureaux of the Assembly assembled to elect the Commission charged with examining M. de Kerdrel's proposition relative to the drawing up of a reply to M. Thiers's message, when, significantly enough, M. de Kerdrel was not elected by his own bureau; neither was the Duc de Broglie by the bureau of which he is a member—the successful candidates being in both cases MM. Albert Grévy and Martel, both well disposed towards M. Thiers's Government. Tuesday's sitting of the Assembly was principally devoted to verifying the elections of last October.

The National Assembly met at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. M. d'Audiffret-Pasquier was elected, by nine votes against five, President of the Committee appointed to report on the motion of M. de Kerdrel, M. Martel being the unsuccessful candidate. M. Raoul Duval was elected secretary by nine votes. The Committee commenced its deliberations immediately. The prevailing impression at Versailles this morning is that the present crisis will be ended by an amicable arrangement.

Some of the late sittings of the National Assembly have been devoted to the discussion of a highly restrictive jury bill, brought forward by M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice. By the terms of the law of 1848, revived by the Government of National Defence, every elector of thirty years old is competent to serve on a jury. This does not quite suit the existing Government, as, last summer, when the Minister of Justice prosecuted eleven newspapers for having censured the severity of the Versailles Committee of Pardons, the whole were acquitted. In consequence, the Government has brought forward a bill restoring in principle much of the Imperial legislation, with this difference—that, instead of the préfets and souspréfets, the juges-du-paix and presidents of the different courts are charged with drawing up the lists of jurymen, which are, furthermore, subject to revision by the public prosecutors. The measure was voted in principle by 475 ayes to 142 noes, and since then several of the clauses have been passed in detail.

Public prayers for the National Assembly were offered up in all the churches in France, on Sunday, in accordance with the desire it had expressed before separating last July. The Archbishop of Paris officiated at Notre Dame, where the congregation included the Préfet of the Seine, the Minister of War, the Governor of Paris, deputations from each regiment of the Army of Paris, and several of the mayors, adjoints, and municipal councillors of the capital. At the service performed in the palace chapel at Versailles, M. Thiers, the different Ministers, the President of the National Assembly, several deputies, and the Staff of the Army of Versailles were present

SPAIN.

The King continues to improve in health, though he still suffers from fever and rheumatic pains. The Congress has adopted all the sections of the bill for establishing a mortgage bank. Trial by jury is to be established throughout the country before the end of the month.

ITALY.

Parliament was opened on Wednesday. Measures for the relief of the inundated districts are about to be brought forward by the Government.

A popular meeting in favour of universal suffrage, which was to have been held in the Coliseum, Rome, on the 25th inst., has been prohibited by the authorities, on the ground that its real object was the overthrow of the Constitution and the establishment of another form of government.

The Pope persistently refuses to accept the annual sum of about 2,000,000 fl. voted to him by the Italian Chambers by advice of the Government. The ground of objection is, that by accepting the grant his Holiness would recognise the new order of things.

HOLLAND.

The Upper Chamber has passed the New Customs Tariff for the East Indies by 21 votes against 14.

GERMANY.

We learn from Carlsruhe that the Imperial Prince of Germany, who was recently seized with illness while on his way to join the Princess in Switzerland, is so far recovered as to be able to leave his bed.

Prince Bismarck, according to the Berlin papers, has so far recovered that his state of health occasions no anxiety.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Lower House of the Prussian Parliament, the Counties Administration Bill was brought forward in its amended shape by the Minister of the Interior, who expressed the hope that the members would co-operate with the Government in order to pass the measure. In Wednesday's sitting of the Chamber the debate on the first reading began. In the course of the debate representatives of the Conservative Liberal, the National Liberal, and Progressist parties, as also one member of the Conservative party, spoke in favour of the bill, which was opposed by a Pole, an Ultramontane, and two Conservatives. The Minister of the Interior again delivered a speech in defence of the bill. He concluded by asking that all the amendments should be withdrawn, and that the compromise offered by the Government should be accepted. The Chamber almost unanimously resolved not to refer the bill back to the Committee, but to proceed to the second reading at a full sitting of the House.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Pesth, like Paris, has been witnessing stormy scenes in the national Legislature. A member of the Deak party on Monday made a violent and offensive personal attack on Count Longay, the Hungarian Minister-President, and the incident has caused so much excitement that M. Deak has been summoned to conference with the Cabinet on the misbehaviour of his partisan; and not only Count Longay, but the whole of his colleagues, threaten to resign unless satisfaction be given.

The Tyrolean deputies having refused to fulfil their duties, the Diet has been summarily closed by the Emperor of Austria.

RUSSIA.

The Czar has approved the plan for making Balaklava a military port and connecting it with Sebastopol by means of a canal. The execution of the plan, which will commence in April next, will cost twelve million roubles.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has arrived at Cairo and been received by the Khedive.

TURKEY.

The Porte has protested against the Tribunal of Commerce

of the Seine's late adjudication in the matter of the Suez Canal, and refuses to recognise the right of a French tribunal to place an interpretation upon a concession granted by the Turkish Government. The Ottoman Cabinet have agreed to M. Lesseps's proposal to invite the Powers to send representatives to a congress for the settlement of an equitable and uniform system of tonnage measurement.

AMERICA.

General Grant seems to have set himself energetically to the great and difficult task of civil service reform.

We are informed by a despatch from Washington that the British American Commission under the Washington treaty has allowed claims to seven Englishmen amounting to 40,000 dols. The Commission has disallowed the claim of Mr. O'Brien for 300,000 dols. on account of tobacco destroyed at Richmond.

At Boston on Monday night a fire broke out in State-street, and, though promptly suppressed, caused great damage; and another large fire broke out in Boston on Thursday. At Brooklyn a large grain store has been consumed, and a tobacco store-house in Jersey city has been burnt.

The Governor of Massachusetts has sent a message to the Legislature suggesting consideration of a proposed credit for the city of Boston to various parties for rebuilding the city and rechartering the insurance companies.

INDIA.

The Viceroy of India arrived on Thursday week at Bombay from Kurrachee, and was met on landing by the Governor of Bombay, the principal Rajahs, and native chiefs. A procession was formed to the Government House, his Excellency meeting with an enthusiastic reception from the immense crowd which lined the route.

Amid a most brilliant ceremony, witnessed by thousands of natives, the Begum of Bhopal was invested with the Star of India by the Viceroy at a Durbar held on Saturday. The Hon. Mr. Strachey, member of the Supreme Council, was also invested with the order.

We learn from the *Times* that the Viceroy held another Durbar on Wednesday.

AUSTRALIA.

We have news from Melbourne to the 14th inst. The Legislative Council of the Victoria Parliament has read the Education Bill the second time.

The two French transports, *Guerrière* and *Garonne*, with the first consignments of Communists forced to leave their country for their country's good, have, we learn by the same despatch, arrived at New Caledonia.

The negotiations between the Brazilian and Argentine Governments relative to the separate treaties with Paraguay have come to a satisfactory conclusion, and a settlement on amicable terms was nearly completed when the mail left Rio.

By the Cape Mail we learn that there has been a war between the Galecas and the Tamboos. Several battles have been fought. The latter have been worsted, and their chief has sought protection from the Government. The Governor has issued a notice for proposals from companies or individuals to construct a cable to England.

A hurricane which raged on Tuesday and Wednesday last week caused immense damage in Denmark and the adjacent coast of Germany. Several of the islets near the coast were submerged for a time; and although the loss of life has not been great, the destruction of property is enormous, and has been followed by severe distress amongst the people.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., has consented to take the chair at the dinner of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, to be held on Thursday, Dec. 12.

The *City Press* states that, in consequence of the Mansion House being under repair, the Lady Mayoress will be "at home" at her private residence, Fairseat, Highgate, every Tuesday, from two till half-past five, until further notice.

At the Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday, many compliments were paid to the late Lord Mayor, Sir Sills John Gibbons, upon the able manner in which he had discharged the duties of his high office during the late year.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, on Tuesday, attention was called to the importance of taking every precaution against the spread of the horse disease in this country. The matter was referred to the sanitary committee.

A report presented to the Common Council, stating that in the opinion of the local government committee it is desirable that a tribunal of commerce should be established in the city of London, has been adopted.

The second of the course of lectures at the South Kensington Museum for the instruction of women in science and art was delivered by Professor Duncan, F.R.S., on Monday, on the subject of "Cosmogony and the World as a Planet."

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, on Tuesday, a large number of rewards for saving life in various parts of the world were conferred by the committee, many of the cases evincing great bravery on the part of the recipients.

A dinner was held, yesterday week, at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute, to celebrate the opening of telegraphic communication between this country and Australia. The company numbered about 300 gentlemen, a large proportion of them being connected with our Australian or other colonies, and the chair was occupied by the Earl of Kimberley.

The Dreadnought Hospital-Ship, which has for several years been moored off Greenwich, was, on Tuesday, towed down to Sheerness. She was formerly the Caledonia man-of-war, and did service for ten or twelve years as the Seamen's Hospital for all nations; but the Admiralty having granted the use of the infirmary of Greenwich Hospital for the purpose, the Dreadnought was no longer required, and the Board of Admiralty have accordingly removed her from Greenwich.

At the Board of Works, yesterday week, Colonel Hogg was unanimously elected chairman for the ensuing year. The board definitively resolved not to reopen the Waterloo-road fire-brigade station, and an intimation was given that the question of raising the fire-brigade rate looms at no great distance. Lambeth, Fulham, and other bridges are to be included in the Parliamentary notices for abolishing the tolls now levied upon passengers crossing them.

Major-General Wilmot, presiding, on Wednesday, at the opening meeting of the Society of Arts' 119th session, presented a survey of the progress which had been made, and glanced especially at the food question. He congratulated the members on the increased importation of Australian meat, and attributed this in a great degree to the efforts of the society. A prize of £500 has been offered for the best means of economising the consumption of coal.

The Goldsmiths' Company have given a third donation of £25 to the Home for Gentlewomen, Queen-square.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan districts last week was 105,625, of whom 34,568 were in workhouses, and 71,057 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the year 1871, these figures show a decrease of 11,768. The greater portion of this decrease is in the outdoor paupers. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 653, of whom 446 were men, 106 women, and 47 children under sixteen.

The opening meeting of the thirty-ninth session of the Statistical Society was held at their rooms on Tuesday evening—Dr. William Farr, F.R.S., president, in the chair. The Duke of Bedford and others were elected fellows. The president, in delivering his opening address, referred to the importance of a uniform system of weights and measures and money. The address was followed by a report from Mr. Samuel Brown on the International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg.

An iron building (by Messrs. Braby and Co.) has been erected in the neighbourhood of Kent-street, Southwark, for the use of the working men in this poor locality. It consists of a reading-room, a larger room for classes and meetings, and a kitchen for preparing coffee, &c. The premises were opened on Monday evening. There was a service in the parish church, which was densely crowded, notwithstanding the torrents of rain, with poor people. Later on 400 workpeople assembled at a tea meeting, presided over by the Vicar, the Rev. James Amos.

The show of poultry which has been held this week at the Crystal Palace is the largest and most varied, and perhaps the best in point of quality, that has ever been held, either there or elsewhere, Birmingham not excepted. Altogether there were nearly 3500 entries, of which considerably more than 2000 belonged to the different classes of poultry, as distinguished from the different varieties of pigeons, of which there were nearly 1000 entries. The remainder of the show consisted of various kinds of rabbits, which numbered about 120 specimens.

At a banquet held, on Thursday week, in the Middle Temple, which Mr. Gladstone and other members of the Government attended, the Premier in responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," said he had faith enough in the principles of the international policy on which the Government had lately proceeded not to feel any discouragement whatever, and not to be disposed to retract or repent any step that may have been taken, simply because of the fact that they had not been able on every point to secure precisely the result they could have wished.

Mr. Hibbert, Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, presided, on Tuesday, over a central conference of chairmen and vice-chairmen of boards of guardians. It had been called with a view of bringing together those who were interested in poor-law administration, for the purpose of comparing experiences and of hearing suggestions from those who had devoted special attention to particular branches of the subject. In the course of the discussion the chairman expressed his opinion that one means of reducing outdoor relief might be found in more frequent inquiries into what were called permanent cases; and he stated that all suggestions from any conference of guardians, with a view either to amending the law or improving its administration, would receive full consideration at the hands of the Local Government Board.

An adjourned public meeting was held, on Monday night, at the Working Men's Club, Cow-cross-street, to receive the report of the deputation which waited on the Lord Mayor to solicit his aid in securing the erection of houses for those whose dwellings will be removed by the making of the new thoroughfare in Clerkenwell. In the unavoidable absence of Sir John Bennett the chair was taken by Dr. W. C. Bennett. He said the results of the movement promised to be altogether satisfactory. They had the right Lord Mayor in office for securing this great act of justice to the poor—one who had pledged himself, either through the Corporation or the influential society of which he was the moving spirit, to make important additions to the supply of house accommodation for the labouring classes. He fully believed that very soon there would be in existence on the vacant space from Ely-place to the site of Field-lane blocks of model dwelling-houses which, at a cost of £100,000, would house nearly 1500 persons. The following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That the deputation to the Lord Mayor be requested to act as a committee (with power to add to their number), to take all necessary steps to carry out the resolutions of the late public meeting."

Last week 2218 births and 1183 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 67, and the deaths 539, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the three preceding weeks had been equal to 22, 21, and 19 per 1000, was again 19 last week. The 1183 deaths included 13 from smallpox, 7 from measles, 14 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 32 from whooping-cough, 26 from different forms of fever (of which 2 were certified as typhus, 18 as enteric or typhoid, and 2 as simple continued fever), and 15 from diarrhoea. Diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis caused only 393 deaths, against 513, 467, and 438 in the three preceding weeks. The deaths of 39 persons were registered whose age was returned at eighty years and upwards, including five nonagenarians. To different forms of violence 45 deaths were referred; 41 were the result of negligence or accident, including 22 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 6 from drowning, and 5 of infants from suffocation. The death of a child at Bethnal-green was caused, as stated at the inquest, by "water on the brain, from shock from the accidental scratch of a cat." One death from suicide and a case of infanticide were registered. Eight of the deaths from fractures and contusions, resulting from negligence or accident, were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.—During the week ending Saturday last 5193 births and 3063 deaths were registered in London and twenty other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The mortality from all causes in these towns was at the rate of 22 deaths annually to every 1000 persons estimated to be living. The annual rate of mortality was 21 per 1000 persons living in Edinburgh, 24 in Glasgow, and 21 in Dublin.

On Tuesday the solemn profession of a Sister of Mercy took place at the church of St. John of Jerusalem, Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury—Miss Mary Power, a near relative of the Petre family, being the postulant. The institution, of which the church is the centre, consists of a convent of nuns and a hospital for women, in which there are forty beds, upon the occupants of which it is the main duty of the sisterhood to attend. The edifice in which the ceremony took place presented an imposing spectacle. The daylight was toned down and the building lighted from end to end by rows of gas-jets over the Italian columns and round the small dome, while the

effect was heightened by a number of large candelabra with wax candles. A number of candles were also placed upon the high altar and the two side altars, which were tastefully decorated with flowers. The service commenced with a procession of priests and the sisterhood, among whom the postulant—conspicuous by her white veil—walked, bearing a taper. She remained with them during the first part of the mass, after which she was conducted to a seat in the chancel, opposite to the centre of the high altar. The "Kyrie" and "Gloria" having been sung, Monsignor Capel, from the steps of the altar, delivered an exhortation to the postulant. He compared the course to be taken by the lady before them with the words of the inspired writer who declared that rather than dwell in the tabernacle of sinners he would occupy an abject place in the house of God. She felt that she could give up the love of the world to attend to the unfortunate. She sacrificed her liberty—that which was most dear to all—and her desire for property in order to consecrate herself to God and to watch the poor and suffering. He explained the duties of a nun, pointed out her self-sacrifice, and urged his lay hearers to endeavour in some degree to assist their unfortunate brethren by emulating her conduct. The "Agnus Dei" having been sung, the postulant took the vows and the holy communion, and was conducted to a place with the sisterhood while the mass was finished. The large white veil was then removed from her head, and the black veil substituted for it. Some prayers were said, the new nun remaining kneeling at the altar. The "Te Deum Laudamus" was then sung, and the benediction pronounced. The procession of priests and nuns then left the church. Miss Power, having now renounced the world, will henceforth be known as Sister Mary Evangelist.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abbot, A. D., to be Rector of Threpton, near Swaffham, Norfolk.
Allan, Hugh; Vicar of Ravensthorpe, Bucks.
Atkinson, T.; Vicar of Belford, Northumberland.
Bond, J. P.; Vicar of Scissett, Yorkshire.
Boyce, T. W.; Rector of St. Werburgh's, Bristol.
Brandon, K. N.; Senior Curate of Mangotsfield with Downend, Bristol.
Carr, Edward Henry; Incumbent of Lamorley.
Collins, George Wolsey; Perpetual Curate of Chantrey.
Connolly, Thomas Stephen; Lecturer of Keynsham.
Dolling, James Ratcliffe; Rural Dean, Ilminster.
Dunn, Andrew H.; Incumbent of the new church of All Saints, South Acton.
Fagan, C. C. T.; Chaplain, Bengal.
Falkner, Thomas Felton; Sub-Warden of St. Thomas's College, Colombo.
Fowke, W. L.; Rector of Bisbroke, Rutlandshire.
Girola, Alfred F.; Rector of St. Patrick and St. David, Tobago, West Indies.
Greaves, H. L.; Senior Curate of Ashburne and Mapleton, Derby.
Harrison, Oswald; Rector of Cresswell, Staffordshire.
Hayes, Henry; Perpetual Curate of Canvey Island, Essex.
Herklotz, Gerard Andreas; Vicar of St. Saviour's, South Hampstead.
Hodson, James Stephen; Vicar of Steventon, Berks.
Littlewood, J.; Vicar of Elworth, Cheshire.
Malcolmson, James; Incumbent of St. Luke's, Deptford, Kent.
Mu-caster, Richard; Perpetual Curate of Leighland.
Newland, Henry; Rector of Heighton with Tarring Neville, Sussex.
Perry, Jevon James Muschamp; Vicar of St. Paul's, Alnwick.
Pickford, John; Rector of Newbourne, near Woodbridge.
Poynder, C.; Rector of Rissington Wick, Gloucestershire.
Puitcock, Edward; Rector of Monkeshampton, Devon.
Richards, John; Rector of Aberffraw, Anglesea.
Rowe, John; Perpetual Curate of Long Load.
Salmon, F. T.; Rector of Gittisham, Devonshire.
Sharpe, Henry; Incumbent of the new church of Trinity, West Hampstead.
Steward, John; Vicar of Great Kimble, Bucks.
Taylor-Taswell, Stephen Taswell; Rector of Marsh Baldon, Oxon.
Troutbeck, J.; Honorary Priest in Ordinary of her Majesty's Chapels Royal.
Underwood, John Grayson; Perpetual Curate of Burts.
Vennin, W. Hardy; Vicar of Wootton, Bedfordshire.
White, R. M.; Rural Dean of Pontefract.
Whitlock, J. Aston; Hon. Sec. to the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates for the Rural Deanery of Ewell, S.W. division.
Wild, P.; Vicar of Christ Church, Woodford, Cheshire.
Wilson, James Alder; Vicar of Tissington, Derbyshire.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has summoned the Committee of Convocation on the Athanasian Creed to meet at Lambeth on Tuesday, Dec. 3.

After thorough repair and restoration, the ancient and picturesque church of Bishopton, the church and burial-place of Richard Hooker, was reopened for Divine worship on the 13th inst.

The Bishop of Winchester announces that it has been decided that the best memorial to the late Bishop of Cape Town would be the completion of the works which he had most at heart, and the subscriptions will be devoted to this object.

Colonel Wood, of Carleton, has proposed to give £200 towards the restoration of the Priory Church at Brecon on condition that the monument of his mother's ancestor, Sir David Williams, of Gwennervits, be replaced in its chancel, where it stood since 1613, until removed by the Lord Camden of 1862."

The corner-stone of a new church was laid on the 6th inst. at Dafen, Llanelli. A procession with banners was formed at the school-room at two p.m. The choir headed the procession, followed by the clergy in their surplices. The new church, to be dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels, is designed by Mr. Street, and will cost £2800. The erection of it is chiefly due to the liberality of Messrs. Phillips, Nunes, and Co., and to the Phillips family, who bear the whole cost of the chancel in remembrance of the late Mrs. Phillips, who laboured much for the Church at Dafen, and whose earnest desire was that this much-needed church should be built. The workmen in Messrs. Phillips and Co.'s employ contribute liberally towards the new church. This is only one of the several churches the Vicar of Llanelli hopes to see provided for his very extensive and populous parish. The corner-stone of a new church for the town of Llanelli, to be dedicated to All Saints, is to be laid by the Bishop of the diocese on Wednesday, the 27th inst. It will cost upwards of £6000, and like its sister church of St. Michael's, will be "free and unappropriated."

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing, of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting on Monday afternoon, at 7, Whitehall, S.W.—Archdeacon Jennings in the chair. Grants of money amounting to £2695 were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches at Birmingham, St. Margaret; Bishop Auckland, St. Peter, Durham; Crowther, near Wokingham, Berks; Heene, near Worthing, Sussex; Llanelli, Carmarthen; Poplay, St. Saviour, London; and Redbrook, near Coleford, Gloucester. Rebuilding the churches at Atlow, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire; Upper Bullinghope, near Hereford; Cambridge, St. Giles's (on a new site); Glazey, near Bridgnorth, Salop; Llannwchlyn, near Bala; and Millbrook, near Southampton (on a new site). Enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Bensham, near Gateshead, Durham; Hentsbridge, near Blandford, Somerset; Longstone, near Bakewell, Derby; Lynton, near Barnstaple, Devon; Oswestry, Salisbury, and Wymondham, near Oakham, Leicester. Under urgent circumstances, the grants formerly made towards building St. Philip's Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne; rebuilding the churches at Kirby Knowle, Yorkshire; and Kenarth, Carmarthen; and

towards enlarging or restoring the churches at Bywell St. Andrews, near Newcastle-on-Tyne; Kirkby Overblow, near Witby, Ripon; Norton, near Faversham, Kent; Stoke Newington, St. Faith's, London; Ulting, near Maldon, Essex; and Warminster, Christ Church, Wilts, were each increased. Grants were also made from the School-church and Mission-house Fund towards building school or mission churches in Charlton-in-Dover; North Gosforth, near Newcastle-on-Tyne; Oswaldtwistle, near Manchester; and Windsor, Berks. The society likewise accepted the trust of sums of money as repair funds for the churches at Worlestone, near Nantwich, Cheshire; and Newsome, St. John's, Yorkshire. The gratifying announcement was made that a London merchant had promised a contribution of £5000 to the society.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. Americ Palfrey Marras, M.A., late scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, has been appointed by the University Examiner for the Taylorian Scholarship, 1872. Mr. Marras was himself a Taylorian Scholar in 1861, and is the author of the Arnold essay on "The Secret Fraternities of the Middle Ages."

The examiners for the Taylorian Scholarship and Exhibition at Oxford have elected Mr. John Frederick Rowbotham, scholar, of Balliol College, to the vacant scholarship in Italian; and Mr. James William Middleton, commoner, of Queen's College, to the vacant exhibition in Italian.

The list of candidates for the first and second public examinations have been issued by the Proctors. In the final classical school there are 206 candidates, of whom 96 are in for honours. In the mathematical school, of 132, the candidates for honours are 14; in the school of law and modern history, which henceforward will cease to exist, there are 85 candidates, 27 for honours. The two new schools, that of modern history and that of jurisprudence, have respectively 19 and 16 names; theology 36, and natural science 8, for the final examination. Those in the four last schools are all candidates for honours. In the first public examination (moderations) there are 390 candidates, of whom 110 aspire to honours, and 27 for mathematical honours.

CAMBRIDGE.

A Grace has been approved by the Council of the Senate to increase the stipend of Dr. Swainson, Norrisian Professor of Divinity, from £200 to £300, until he becomes entitled to the stipend assigned to the Norrisian Professor under the statute for the Lady Margaret's Professorship and the Norrisian Professorship of Divinity in common.

W. W. Walker, B.A., Scholar of Christ's, has been elected a Fellow of that society. Mr. Walker proceeded B.A. in 1872. He was second in the Classical Tripos and mentioned in the list of those who were highly distinguished in the examination for the Chancellor's (classical) medals.

The Carus prize, awarded annually to the undergraduate who shall show the greatest proficiency in the Greek Testament, has been adjudged to E. C. Selwyn, King's College.

The election of eight members of the Council of the Senate took place on Thursday week at Cambridge. The result of the polling was the election of the following gentlemen:—Dr. Thompson, Master of Trinity; Mr. Power, Master of Pembroke; Professor Westcott, Professor Stokes, Mr. Holmes, Clare; Mr. Burn, Trinity; Mr. Gunson, Christ's; and Mr. Ferrers, Caius.—The examiners give notice that the subject for the Le Bas prize for the present year is "Colonisation in its Bearing on the Extinction of the Aboriginal Races."

The professorship of moral philosophy in Trinity College, Dublin, was, last Saturday, conferred on the Rev. James M'Ivor, D.D. The new professorship of comparative anatomy will have an endowment of from £300 to £400 a year.

The Millar Scholarships, of the annual value of £40, tenable for two years, and open to competition to second year's students in arts of all the Scotch Universities, have, after competitive examination, been awarded to Mr. John Stevens, John-o'-Groats, Caithness, and Mr. Alfred W. Mummery, London—both students of Edinburgh University.

The Dean of Durham opened the Winterbotham Nautical College, South Shields, on Thursday week, by an address on "Education," in which he strongly urged the study of physical science.

St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, was opened for the present session on Monday, with an address by Principal Tulloch.

St. Saviour's Grammar School, in Southwark, which was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1562, celebrated on Wednesday its 310th anniversary; the Bishop of Winchester and the Lord Mayor, both of whom were boys in the old school, now demolished, being present, and making genial speeches to the prize-winners and the boys generally.

THE VOYAGE TO CHINA.

Our Special Artist, who has been sent to Pekin for the express service of this Journal, with a view to the series of Illustrations lately announced, contributes yet another sketch of the manner in which he and his fellow-passengers were enabled to support existence, under a burning hot sunshine, during their voyage down the Red Sea on board the Peninsular and Oriental Campania's mail steam-ship. Here they are lounging or sitting on the poop of the vessel, beneath the canvas awning which is spread, for shade overhead, along the starboard side of the after-deck. The view is one looking from stern to prow of the vessel; the masts and rigging are concealed by the awning, and a glimpse only of the forecastle is obtained. The sailor who stands at the binnacle, with his back towards the company, has to watch the compass. Beyond him is the after-opening of the saloon lights, which are raised at each end to let in the air below. When they have been a few days on board a "P. and O." steamer the passengers begin to get acquainted with one another, and have games on board to pass the time; now the poop becomes a lively scene; though perhaps a lady has not yet quite got over the feeling of sea-sickness, and can only recline listlessly on a China chair. These seats, made of cane, are admirably adapted, by their shape, for ease and comfort. Children are running about, and playing with their dolls; while novel-reading goes on without intermission. Among the various games on deck, quoits is one of the favourites; a board is divided into twelve squares, with numbers in each, and the score is made from the number of quoits thrown into each square. There are two squares with the letter B in them, and a quoit going into one of these squares is a loss of ten for each quoit. "Aunt Sally" is another favourite amusement. Cards, chess, backgammon, draughts, and lotteries, or wagers upon the day's run of the ship, or the hour of arrival at each port, are resorted to by many of the passengers. Scandal may also become one of the means of passing time; and flirtation is almost certain to give materials for scandal to work upon. The small Arab boy's duty is to gather in the quoits after they are cast. Most of the other persons in this sketch are of our own nation.



THE VOYAGE TO CHINA: POOP OF A PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMER ON THE RED SEA.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Racing at Shrewsbury was kept up with great spirit till the end of the week, nearly every event on the programme being contested by capital fields. The Shobden Cup was the most important contest which took place on the Thursday, or, indeed, during the whole meeting. The result was by no means satisfactory, as the winner, Thorn, was disqualified on the ground of a foul, and, after investigation by the stewards, the stakes were awarded to Hamlet. Thorn's performance was a remarkable one, for, though he finished only a head in front of Hamlet, yet he was meeting him at but 8 lb. for the year. As Hamlet is an unusually smart three-year-old, and his third place in the Great Shropshire Handicap earlier in the week proved him to be in form, this was one of the best two-year-old performances of the season, and greatly enhances the value of Kaiser's Champagne victory, in which race Thorn had no chance with him. It must not be forgotten also that Cœur de Lion, though he seems out of all form now, gave Thorn 10 lb. at York, and cantered away from him. On the Friday Paraffin, who is nearly full sister to Lord Lyon and Achievement, being a daughter of Blair Athol and Paradigm, carried off a Nursery from a large field, to all of whom she was conceding weight; and Oxonian's running in the Newport Cup—won by Syrian—showed that the old horse is losing his speed. The Shrewsbury Cup, which is the great race of the meeting, furnished one more example of the partiality shown by some horses for certain courses, for Indian Ocean (8 st. 6 lb.), who won, after an interesting struggle with Mozart (6 st. 10 lb.), was second last year, and won in 1870. The unlucky Barnston (7 st. 5 lb.) again occupied the unsatisfactory position of third; and Digby Grand (8 st. 2 lb.), who was a good deal fancied, did not appear to relish two miles. The last day's racing was chiefly interesting to backers, as eight favourites were successful. The luckless Thorn could not quite give 36 lb. to Woodcote in the Wrexham Nursery; and, with the exception of the double victory of L'Orient, a son of that promising young sire, Knight of the Crescent, there was nothing else worthy of note.

In spite of the gigantic meetings at Liverpool and Shrewsbury, the Warwick fixture did not seem to suffer in the least, and an enormous number of horses arrived to fulfil their engagements. The first day's racing was not of a very exciting description; but the début of Hurlingham in a Maiden Plate on Wednesday was watched with the greatest interest. On the strength of a very high trial with Bertram, he had been backed for the Derby down to 20 to 1, and for this event 3 to 1 was laid on him against seven opponents; but, to the dismay of his supporters, he was cleverly beaten by a filly by Rapid Rhone from the famous Queen Mary, dam of Haricot, Blink Bonnie, Broomielaw, Blinkhoolie, and other well-known horses. Of course she may be a very good one; still we should fancy that Hurlingham is not a Derby horse. The Great Autumn Welter Cup fell to old Cock of the Walk (9 st. 4 lb.), who broke down after passing the post; and the hero of the race was undoubtedly Vanderdecken (11 st. 9 lb.), who carried his hunting weight into third place, and finished within a length and a half of the winner. Cannon won two races on Wednesday, and seems pretty sure to finish the season at the head of the list of winning jockeys, as Maidment, who is close to him, has had bad luck of late.

The chief topic of conversation in turf circles during the past few days has been the police raid on the Alliance Club, which took place at the end of last week. The club has been established for some four years past, with the tacit consent of the authorities; and it was generally felt that the proceeding in question was of an extremely arbitrary nature.

The misunderstanding between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, which threatened a diplomatic rupture, has been amicably settled by General Mitre at Rio de Janeiro.

Dr. Fergus delivered a lecture on Private Bill Legislation, at the opening meeting, on Monday, of the Sanitary and Social Economy section of the Glasgow Philosophical Society.

The Fraserburgh Harbour Board have resolved to extend their harbour by building a new breakwater, at an expense of £40,000, to be borrowed from the Public Loan Commissioners.

The printers in the Edinburgh book and jobbing offices, upwards of 700 in number, with few exceptions, went out on strike yesterday week, on account of a dispute with the masters about wages and the hours of labour.

A chrysanthemum show was held, on Tuesday, at the Corn Exchange, Northampton, under the patronage of the Mayor. The attendance was good, and the plants exhibited were fine. The number of exhibitors was about one hundred.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Herr Gerson von Bleichroder to be her Majesty's Consul-General at Berlin; and Captain Charles Bean Smith, Madras Infantry, lately employed (with local rank of Major) on special duty in Mekran and Seistan, to be a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

A comparison of the entries made for the Birmingham Cattle and Poultry Show, which opens on the last day of the present month, shows that the liberal prizes and arrangements have enabled Birmingham to well hold its own this year, and the figures show that in the cattle and sheep departments there is considerably above an average entry.

The wool stores of Hadden and Co., at Aberdeen, have been destroyed by fire; a large portion of a cotton-spinning mill at Swinton, near Manchester, belonging to Messrs. Simpson and King, was burnt on Thursday week; the Roach Mill, Smalesbury, near Preston, belonging to Mr. James Parker, cotton manufacturer, was destroyed by fire yesterday week; and on Wednesday the Providence Worsted Spinning Mill, at Bingley, was burnt down.

The *Spectator* publishes a list, compiled from the files of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, showing the account of almost every fortune exceeding a quarter of a million personally which has been transferred by death within the past ten years. Ten persons have expired in Great Britain within the decade leaving more than a million, fifty-three leaving more than half a million, and 161 leaving more than a quarter of a million sterling. These fortunes are exclusive altogether of fortunes still vaster invested in land, and are very considerably understated, both in extent and number.

The Engraving we published last week representing the encampment of Ghoorkas at Changmaunna, in the military expedition in the Looshai country, was drawn from a sketch with which we had been favoured by Major C. East, who acted as Assistant Quartermaster-General to the column from Chittagong, under the command of General Brownlow. It was stated by mistake, in our notice of the subject, that this encampment was an incident of the campaign under General Bourchier, who led the other column from Cashier. Changmaunna was the farthest point inland reached by the expedition.

LAW AND POLICE.

The following is a complete and revised list of the forthcoming winter circuits of the Judges:—Circuit No. 1 (Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Lush): Manchester, Saturday, Nov. 30; Liverpool, Tuesday, Dec. 10. Circuit No. 2 (Baron Pigott): Leeds, Saturday, Nov. 30; Derby, Tuesday, Dec. 10. Circuit No. 3 (Mr. Justice Denman): Stafford, Monday, Dec. 2; Durham, Tuesday, Dec. 10. Circuit No. 4 (Mr. Justice Byles): Winchester, Monday, Dec. 2; Maidstone, Saturday, Dec. 7; Lewes, Friday, Dec. 13. Circuit No. 5 (Baron Bramwell): Gloucester, Monday, Dec. 9; Worcester, Thursday, Dec. 12; Warwick, Monday, Dec. 16. The last day of the sittings at Liverpool will be Monday, Dec. 23, and all causes not then disposed of will be made remanded till the Spring Assizes.

Mr. Hugh Law, Q.C., was, yesterday week, sworn into office as Solicitor-General for Ireland.

In May last the Great Eastern Railway Company filed a bill in Chancery to obtain possession of 102 shares in the Lynn and Hunstanton Railway, held by Mr. Turner, their late chairman, who had become bankrupt. The Master of the Rolls held that these shares were the property of the assignees. On Tuesday the matter came before the Lord Chancellor, who reversed Lord Romilly's judgment, holding that the plaintiffs were clearly entitled to the property.

Judgment was given, on Tuesday, by Vice-Chancellor Malins in the extraordinary action brought by a lady to recover possession of over £10,000, which she had foolishly allowed herself to be deprived of by listening to the counsels of a publican in Islington, named Loader, since deceased. His Lordship set aside the disposition of the property made by Loader, on the ground of undue influence, and read plaintiff's attorney—Raistrick, who was made a defendant in the action—a severe lecture on his failing to make his client understand the designs, if not, in fact, actually lending himself to the schemes, of Loader; and, further, ordered him to pay all the costs.

The Tichborne case was taken before the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday week, on an application by Mr. Hawkins, who appeared for the prosecution, to have a day fixed for the trial in advance of the other cases. The learned counsel said the defendant Castro was indicted for perjury of a very heinous character. Owing to technical difficulties which stand in the way, no day in the mean time was fixed upon.—Mr. Serjeant Sleigh applied, on Monday, for a rule calling on the Attorney-General to show cause why the Court should not grant the claimant "a trial at bar." It was mentioned that this would require the attendance of three Judges, and the ordinary divisions of terms and vacations could be passed over. A rule nisi was granted.

The right of peers to vote at Parliamentary elections was raised by Lords Beauchamp and Salisbury in four appeals from the decisions of revising barristers in as many counties, which came, yesterday week, before the Court of Common Pleas. Messrs. Manisty and Wills, who were retained as counsel for the appellants, admitted that they could find neither precedent nor principle to support them. The appeals were dismissed.

Judgment has been given by the Scotch Court of Session in the action raised by the liquidators of the Western Bank of Scotland against the trustees of the late Mr. William Baird, of Elie, from whose estate, as one of the directors of the disastrous undertaking in Glasgow with which the name of his family is so closely associated, nearly £300,000 was claimed. The Court, however, held the action irrelevant, save as regards some £25,000, limited by the date of 1852, when Mr. Baird ceased to be a director.

An amazing story was told in the Irish Court of Queen's Bench yesterday week. An Englishman named Taylor was induced by his servant, John Reynolds, to believe that he could introduce him to an Irish heiress, and Taylor was led into a correspondence with a presumably fictitious Miss M'Keown, of Drumshambo. He went to Ireland to meet her, and at Carrick-on-Shannon he and his servant were joined by another John Reynolds, who was introduced as Miss M'Keown's groom. The two knaves led the unsuspecting gentleman on foot to a lonely part of the road, and there the second John Reynolds felled him senseless with a stone—the confederate, his own servant, decamping with his carpet-bag and portmanteau. The so-called groom was captured, and the portmanteau was recovered; but the treacherous servant escaped, and Mr. Taylor lost some valuable property. The matter came before the Court on an application to bail the prisoner in custody, which was, of course, refused.

At the Mansion House, on Wednesday, Mr. Newton, manager of the Chertsey branch of the London and County Bank, was charged with embezzling a sum of £142 10s., and it was stated that he had admitted the act. He was remanded for a week to allow time to complete the case.—A clergyman named Armitage, of Belmont-road, Lee, was sent to prison for a month, without the alternative of a fine, by the Greenwich police magistrate, for an assault upon a gentleman named Fenton while travelling in a carriage upon the London and Brighton Railway.—A Derby cattle-dealer was charged at Guildhall with having sent the carcass of a diseased cow to the London market for sale as wholesome food. The offence having been proved, he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, the magistrate having refused to impose a fine.

A thief who breaks into a police-station or who robs a policeman doubtless excites the admiration of his fellow-rogues; but what honours in all the thieves' kitchens in the metropolis must await the robbers who, on Monday evening, plundered the private residence of the Lord Mayor, Fairseat House, Highgate. While his Lordship was at dinner a second-story window was entered by means of a ladder borrowed from a neighbouring hayrick, and her Ladyship's jewels, to the value of £300, and the insignia of the Order of the Medjidie, conferred on his Lordship by the Sultan, and other valuables, were carried off.

Messrs. Bailey, Odger, and the other speakers at the recent Fenian release meeting in Hyde Park, charged with violating the Parks Regulation Act, appeared again, on Monday, at Marlborough-street Police Court. Only one case was taken, that of Bailey, and he was convicted and fined £5. Notice of appeal was given, and the other cases were adjourned until the result of the appeal is known.

Four strong detachments of City police yesterday week surrounded four "betting clubs" situated within the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor. A large number of persons were found in each, and their names, ages, and addresses taken. Arrests were made of about thirty bookmakers and other well-known "sporting" characters.—Fifty-seven persons were placed before the Lord Mayor on Saturday, at the Mansion House, charged with contravening the Betting Act. In two cases—that of Henry Bacon, of the Swan public-house, Leadenhall Market, and John Morgan, of the Rising Sun, Bartholomew-close—a fine of £100 was imposed; and George Lee, who acted as clerk to Bacon, was fined £25. Trial of the owners of the Alliance and Exchange Clubs was postponed.

An outbreak of insubordination amongst the metropolitan police has created some alarm. Lately attempts have been made by the men to obtain certain modifications of their hours of duty, and they were not altogether satisfied with the concessions made by the authorities. One of the most active, named Goodchild, who had officiated as secretary to the movement, having been dismissed, several detachments of the force refused to go on duty. An explanation as to Goodchild's conduct having been made, they at length returned to their duty, except Police-Constable Brown, of the T division. On Tuesday the Hammersmith magistrate committed Brown to prison for a month. Police Sergeant Malt, of the D division, was placed before the magistrate at Marylebone, on Wednesday, charged with inciting the men to refuse to go on duty. After a hearing the case was adjourned. The police revolt has resulted in the dismissal of the major portion of the men who were guilty of insubordination, and the degradation in rank of all those who are to be permitted to remain in the force.

A somewhat singular system of robbery is alleged to have been practised by a barber named Mayforth, whose shop is in the neighbourhood of Smithfield Market. Several meat salesmen, after their day's labour, were in the habit of going to Mayforth's for "a wash and brush up," and invariably found afterwards that they were minus any loose silver which might have been in the pockets of their coats. At length a gentleman, having missed 11s. 6d., gave him into custody. As the money found on the prisoner was not marked, it could not be identified; but pawnbrokers' duplicates for three breast-pins were found, the owners of which deposited at Guildhall that their loss had in some mysterious way accompanied the process of shaving. Owing to a legal technicality, the charge of robbery was not pressed; but Alderman Lusk fined the prisoner £5 in each case for illegally pawning.

Itinerant musicians with concertinas are often a source of great annoyance to travellers on the London lines. A man who was in the habit of torturing people in this way, and of riding upon the Metropolitan Railway without paying his fare, was, on Monday, fined 40s. by the Marylebone police magistrate, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

A light calendar—even though it contained two cases in which the offence of taking human life had been committed—formed the subject of congratulation by the Deputy Recorder in his charge to the grand jury at the November session of the Central Criminal Court on Monday. Three men concerned in a desperate assault on a man named Hammond, who had warned them against crossing Hounslow-heath, and in a violent attempt at robbery in the Staines-road, were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.—Mr. John Hampden, who wagered £500 to prove that the earth was flat, and who pleaded guilty at the last Old Bailey sessions to a libel on Mr. Wallace arising out of this wager, came up on Tuesday for judgment. It appeared, however, that, since undertaking to make an apology, Mr. Hampden has caused papers to be printed in which he declared he would apologise every day, and so disgrace the prosecutor. Under these circumstances, he has been placed under the burden of a fresh undertaking, to the effect that his apology shall not be a renewed annoyance to Mr. Wallace.—On Wednesday Augustus Elliott, twenty-five years of age, was indicted for the wilful murder of Sarah Jane Aldington, otherwise called Ellen Moore. This has been known for some weeks as the Hoxton murder, as distinguished from the double tragedy of July 10 in the same place. According to Elliott's statement when he was arrested, a quarrel took place between him and the woman, when he fired a revolver at her, and this resulted in death. The jury, after a deliberation of a few minutes, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder," and Baron Bramwell pronounced the capital sentence. In the court presided over by the Deputy Recorder George Trimble was convicted of having set fire to the house of his father, who has since committed suicide. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

At the Dudley Police Court, yesterday week, John Pope, watchmaker, and Eliza Pope were committed for trial for burglariously entering the premises of William Davies, Castle-street, Dudley, and stealing sixteen gold watches, thirty-two silver watches, and sixty-four gold rings, on July 6, 1871.

F. W. Shillito, a Rotherham accountant, has absconded with £1000.

Some months ago a farmer named Joseph Wood and his son, a boy, were mysteriously missing from their residence at Pickering, in Yorkshire. Suspicions of foul play having arisen, search has been made by the police. At first Wood's clothes and a foot and a hand were found; and on Tuesday the body of Wood, minus the feet and a hand, was discovered buried in a field two miles from the house. A relative named Charter has been apprehended. An inquest upon the body of the murdered man has led to the confession of murder by Robert Charter. Following up the clue afforded by the confession of the man Charter, the police have, it is believed, discovered some of the remains of the missing boy in the fold-yard at Cropton. They had been, as the prisoner described, partly eaten by the pigs. William Hardwick, who had married Charter's daughter, is also in custody, on a charge of complicity in the murder.

A correspondent suggests the establishment, in the most frequented thoroughfares of London and large towns, of ladies' reading-rooms, at which refreshments might also be obtained.

The foundation-stone of the Odd Fellows' new hall was laid in Forrest-road, Edinburgh, on Thursday week, by Mr. Morrison, the Past Grand Master of the order. The hall will hold 800 persons, and will cost £5000.

The Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Biggar, a Home Ruler, and Mr. M'Corkell and Mr. Lewis, Conservatives, were on Wednesday nominated as candidates for the city of Derry. The election takes place to-day (Saturday).

Mr. Justice Lawson read an important opening paper at the first meeting of the Irish Statistical Society for the season, on Tuesday evening. It had reference chiefly to the codification of the law and the assimilation of the law in England and Ireland.

It was agreed, on Wednesday, at meetings of Old Moderators, at Edinburgh, to nominate as Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland the Rev. Dr. Gilzean, of Inchinnan, and as Moderator of the Free Church the Rev. Samuel Miller, of Glasgow.

Mr. Gourley, M.P., in presiding at a lecture delivered at Sunderland, on Wednesday night, spoke of the great prosperity of the country, and mentioned as an illustration that an ironmaster with whom he was acquainted had in two years amassed a fortune of a quarter of a million sterling!

Lady Wrottesley, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, distributed the prizes to the 4th Battalion of Staffordshire Volunteers on Wednesday. Lord Wrottesley delivered a brief address, in which he approved of the late changes in volunteer administration.

NEW BOOKS.

The new work of Mr. Charles Darwin, on the *Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals* (Murray) will be sought with eagerness by those whose intellectual curiosity has found a pleasing excitement in "The Origin of Species" and "The Descent of Man." But its argument, though subsidiary to his main theory, inasmuch as it regards the development of modes of expression for different feelings as a process which commenced with some common progenitor of man and of the ape, is not dogmatically thrust upon the reader's attention. He rather endeavours to analyse this process of development, which he refers to three general causes; first, the tendency to repeat, in a recurring state of mind, where particular sensations or desires are excited, the complex actions which have before proved serviceable for their relief or gratification; secondly, the tendency to actions of a directly opposite nature, though useless, where a state of mind has been induced opposite to that associated with the former class of actions; and, thirdly, the reflex action, involuntary and often unconscious, of the nervous system; but this in some cases resulting from habit. The utterance of tones or inarticulate sounds by the voice, or by other means; the bristling of hair and feathers; the pricking up or drawing back of the ears; the special gestures of dogs, cats, horses, and monkeys, which differ so widely in this respect; the motions of the back, the tail, the feet or paws, the lips and tongue, in these animals, are minutely examined. In the sixth chapter Mr. Darwin considers the nature of the special modes of expressing emotion which belong to mankind. Weeping, as an expression of suffering, he ascribes to the distension of the bloodvessels of the eye, occasioned by a prolonged fit of screaming in infancy, and to a reflex nervous action affecting the lachrymal glands. The obliquity of the eyebrows, and depression of the corners of the mouth, as signs of grief or pain, are next discussed; from which the author passes over to the human expressions of joy, by smiles and laughter, and thence to kissing, and other ways of showing love. But this eighth chapter is much too short and scanty. Nor can we put up with its slighting mention of the sweet osculatory token of affection. The variety of facial contortions, effected by certain muscles of the forehead, eyebrows, lips, and nose, which accompany the states of mental effort or perplexity, sulkiness and ill-temper, obstinacy, anger, defiance, scorn, disgust and disdain, pride, guilt and shame, surprise, fear, and other sentiments of our nature, are described with accurate precision. They are illustrated by the aid of several pages of small photographs, or heliotypes, which give an extremely forcible representation in each case of the countenance of some person under the influence of that particular feeling. One chapter is devoted to blushing, which Mr. Darwin believes to be an expression peculiar to the human species, and one that is only produced by a mental emotion, shyness, modesty, or shame, of which self-attention is the essential element. He accounts for it by the theory that "attention closely directed to any part of the body tends to interfere with the ordinary and tonic contraction of the small arteries in that part." These vessels become relaxed, and are instantly filled with arterial blood. It is the face, and other commonly-exposed parts of the body, to which attention is unconsciously directed whenever we think that other persons are thinking about us, though our concern may not always refer to their opinion of our personal appearance. In conclusion, Mr. Darwin observes that the chief expressive actions, common to man and lower animals, have not been learnt by imitation, but have come by inheritance from preceding generations. He finds them essentially the same all over the world. This fact supplies, in his judgement, a fresh argument for the descent of the several races of mankind "from a single parent-stock, which must have been almost completely human in structure, and to a large extent in mind"—a considerable advance on the chimpanzee or the gorilla. Setting aside that question of the origin of species, upon which the author has not yet convinced all the world that he is in the right, Mr. Darwin's new book is both interesting and instructive. Though it can scarcely be accepted as a complete account of the subject, it contains a large store of facts, conveniently arranged, for the service of philosophical inquirers, who may take up this matter at a future time.

He who observed that "it is a mad world, my masters," cannot possibly have been reading *The Sedgeborough World*, by A. Farebrother (Samuel Tinsley), or it might have been supposed that his mind had been affected by the two volumes bearing that title; for the world of Sedgeborough, as depicted by the novelist, is, if not mad exactly, at any rate extraordinary, with a tendency to the idiotic. We are introduced at the outset to a young lady who has, for reasons which might be considered sound at Sedgeborough or at Earlswood, "gained the reputation of being appallingly intellectual"; and we are, consequently, expectant, all through the novel, of seeing her whom we have at once set down as the heroine appearing constantly upon the scene and talking, as the saying is, like a book. That she omits to perform the latter part of the task expected of her is a matter to be rejoiced over, perhaps, rather than to be lamented; but that she, in discharge of her duties as heroine presumptive, should remain for the most part in the background and be completely overshadowed, superseded, and outshone, as well as out-talked, by several of the secondary puppets, shows how strangely things are managed in the world of Sedgeborough. There is reason to suppose that she so far conforms to the habits of ordinary heroines as to eventually get married; but the circumstances connected with her marriage are involved in such mystery, and result in such a sudden announcement of the accomplished fact, that all sorts of rumours would have undoubtedly arisen in any other world but that of Sedgeborough. Of the curate whom, when he has become a vicar, she marries, the most that can be said is that he is just the sort of ecclesiastic likely to be bred in the world of Sedgeborough. The way in which dances and flirtations go on, and young ladies are won and coolly relinquished and handed over to another "party," is unique. "No, Major Aylmer," says a certain Beatrice; "I bound myself, ten minutes ago, to marry another man, who has my respect and regard." "Too late by ten minutes!" cries the Major, after the fashion peculiar to Sedgeborough; "my cursed folly in not having won you two years before." But the accepted suitor overhears this conversation, and in the most business-like manner immediately offers, before the very faces of the lady and the Major, to resign her to the latter, who ultimately, during a friendly walk with his amiable but uncomplimentary rival, accepts the sacrifice with a quiet "good-night," and a civil acknowledgment expressed in the words, "Beatrice and I must always be grateful for the consideration you have shown in this matter." Perhaps enough has now been said to make it clear that there is no little novelty and a large fund of amusement in "The Sedgeborough World."

Sometimes an author, by some fair, modest, manly remarks concerning his own work, renders further criticism superfluous, and this is eminently true in the case of *The Epistles*

and *Art of Poetry of Horace Translated into English Metre*, by Andrew Wood, M.D., F.R.S.E. (Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo). The translator, in his introduction, deprecates the notion of being supposed to compete with the best of his predecessors; confesses the difficulty and almost hopelessness of his task; assures us that he writes "neither for bread nor fame, but for recreation and relaxation from the labours of an arduous profession;" appears to have proceeded to publication in the very "diffident hope" that there may be some few readers who will derive from the perusal of his translations a modicum of the pleasure he himself drew from the performance of his task, and some few students to whom he will have done service by "deciphering some of the difficulties of a rather difficult author;" and collects together a goodly number of the better known Horatian sayings, the Latin being printed with his own English version close after it, so that the measure of his success may be taken at a glance in the easiest and most legitimate manner, unless there be any who would maintain that a critical decision should be based upon the unfamiliar rather than the familiar. In fact, the reviewer has no more to do than to gratefully acknowledge that his work has been done for him; unless, perhaps, he should add that, whilst the translator's apprehensions of more or less failure are certainly not unfounded, the translator's hopes of affording more or less assistance and gratification are likely to be realised.

The translator, Mr. Robert Black, of a charming little French story, *Seagull Rock*, by Jules Sandeau (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.), has furnished a delightful treat for English readers, young and old. This short tale of the adventure that befel a stray boatful of truant boys, drifting out to sea from the coast of Brittany, and of the wonderful manner in which the smallest boy, Madame Henry's little Mark, was saved by the strange conduct of the village idiot, poor Bibia, whom that lady and the child had treated kindly, is a most interesting narrative of its kind, and is told with such an easy possession of its theme, with so much force and skill, as only the true masters of romantic or pathetic fiction can ever attain. Mr. Black, too, has performed his task with rare dexterity, and with the happiest effect, preserving the free and lively tone of the original, which he has even enriched with a few idiomatic phrases, stronger than any in the author's language, and with humorous expressions peculiar to the talk of English sailors or schoolboys. The volume is illustrated by seventy-nine wood-engravings, of French artistic design, most of which are very good, and all well suited to the text. For a birthday, Christmas, or New-Year's gift to a young person this small book is one of the best we are likely to see.

NEW MAYORS.

We give the names, as far as returns have reached us, of the gentlemen elected to be Mayors for the ensuing year:

Aberystwith—T. Jones.
Abingdon—W. Tomkins (re-elected).
Andover—Henry Dowling.
Ashton—F. A. Frost (re-elected).
Banbury—G. Crosby.
Barnsley—C. Newman.
Barnstaple—T. May.
Barrow-in-Furness—John Smith.
Basingstoke—A. Wallace.
Bath—R. C. Blaine.
Battley—John Jubb.
Berwick—Alderman Purves.
Beverley—John Almack (re-elected).
Bideford—John How.
Birmingham—Ambrose Biggs.
Blackburn—John Thompson.
Bolton—W. W. Cannon (re-elected).
Bootle—Mr. Molynieux.
Boston—W. H. Bailes.
Bradford—M. W. Thompson (re-elected).
Bridgewater—J. R. Smith.
Brighton—James Ireland.
Bristol—Alderman Hathway.
Burnley—J. H. Scott.
Bury St. Edmunds—George P. Clay (fifth time).
Calne—J. Bownas.
Cambridge—Thomas H. Naylor, M.A.
Canterbury—H. G. Austen.
Cardiff—H. Bowen.
Carlisle—C. Penfold Hardy.
Clerchore—James Garnett.
Colchester—John F. Bishop.
Coventry—W. H. Hill.
Darlington—Alderman Luck.
Dartmouth—W. Mark.
Dere—A. F. S. Bird.
Derby—John Smith.
Devonport—May (third time).
Dewsbury—John Bates.
Doncaster—W. C. Clark.
Dorchester—C. Gregory.
Dover—Edward R. Morrell.
Droitwich—W. Nutt.
Dudley—Alderman S. Rudge.
Durham—James Fowler.
Edinburgh—J. Cowan (Lord Provost).
Evesham—A. W. Byrch.
Exeter—J. Collett.
Falmouth—Alderman Selby.
Faversham—R. Watson Smith.
Folkestone—J. Hood.
Gateshead—Alderman Muschamp.
Gloucester—T. Robinson.
Godmanchester—Capt. H. G. Rooper.
Grantham—H. Bell (re-elected).
Gravesend—Councillor Wates.
Great Yarmouth—G. Woolferton.
Grimsby—W. Reed.
Halifax—T. T. Wayman.
Hanley—E. T. Bodley.
Hartlepool—Robert Brewis.
Hereford—E. Bosley.
Huddersfield—W. Mellor (re-elected).
Huntingdon—A. Ashton.
Hull—Alderman Jameson (third time).
Ipswich—E. Goddard (third time).
Kendal—J. Thompson.
Kidderminster—W. Green.
Kingston-on-Thames—T. Clements.
Lancaster—W. S. Cotton (third time).
Launceston—John Hender.
Leeds—Alderman Oxley.
Leicester—George Foxton.

Mr. Cadman, the claimant to the earldom of Newburgh, died last Saturday at Sheffield.

According to a telegram from Rome, "a second ecclesiastical province is to be established in England, with Liverpool as its metropolitan see."

The great lock-out in the Staffordshire potteries, which is said to have affected 35,000 workpeople, has been brought to a close by a reference of the wages question to arbitration.

Elizabeth Sweet, aged one hundred years, died last week, at White Hay, in the parish of Withiel, Cornwall. She was in good health, and retained all her faculties up to within a few months of her death.

A correspondent of the *Builder* suggests that wreck-cruisers might be put afloat in connection with the life-boat service. These wreck-cruisers should be able, furnished with all needful appliances, to keep the sea, and watch the dangerous regions in any weather.

OPENING OF THE GUILDFHALL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

THE LOAN COLLECTION.

The Corporation of London has at last removed the reproach of not having a free public library, reading-room, and museum, such as long since have been provided in Liverpool and several other provincial towns. The library, which was long restricted to the use of members of the Corporation, has grown into importance, and now comprises a complete collection of all works relating to the city of London, together with a fair proportion of works representing the various departments of literature, science, and the arts. The museum, though in its infancy, contains many interesting specimens of the antiquities of London proper, through many centuries. The new buildings, from the very creditable designs of Mr. Horace Jones, architect to the Corporation, which (forming an extensive addition to the old Guildhall), contain these treasures, we have already described and illustrated. Their completion and opening has been inaugurated during the week by the exhibition, on loan, of several collections of works of art, &c., the property of City magnates and companies. Most of these collections are of so great interest that it is much to be regretted that arrangements were not made for them to be detained for public view for a longer period. A memorial of them has, however, been provided in the shape of a full *catalogue raisonné* forming a handsome volume of about 500 pages, which has been compiled with most praise worthy care, under the superintendence of Mr. Overall, the librarian, and Dr. W. Sedgwick Saunders, the chairman of the library committee. The latter gentleman has written an introduction to the catalogue, containing an historical account of the Guildhall Library since its first mention by Whittington, who was one of its early benefactors. This is succeeded by notices of some of the early books, charters, records, &c., belonging to the Corporation; a description of the architecture of the building, and of the stained-glass windows of the library and reading-room, which figure, among other things, the heraldic devices of the City Companies set in a large proportion of grisaille glass, so as to admit sufficiency of light. Among the collections lent for the inauguration, and catalogued in the body of the work, are the following:—The engraved portraits belonging to Mr. James Anderson Rose—a most extensive collection, numbering nearly a thousand, and of inexhaustible interest. A selection from the important collection of engravings belonging to Mr. Alfred Morrison, the merchant prince, the present owner of Fonthill. The collection numbers 367 prints, some of them unique, and many "first states," or rare impressions, and they are very instructively representative of the various schools, particularly those of England and the Netherlands. The series of examples of the Italian Marc Antonia are, however, as fine as those of Albert Dürer, Rembrandt, and the leading English masters. Of peculiar interest to London antiquaries is Mr. John E. Gardner's collection (unequalled, we presume) of views, prints, and drawings illustrating the topography and history of London, Westminster, and Southwark. A selection merely from this very curious, valuable, and interesting collection consists of nearly 1400 items, and, arranged on screens, fills the lower hall or museum of the new buildings.

The contributions of Mr. Francis Cook comprise a gallery of pictures by old masters, several of them of great importance, cabinets of rare engraved gems, very choice miniatures, antique and mediæval jewellery, superb majolica ware, and many other select objects of art. The art-treasures amassed by the wealthy warehouseman of St. Paul's-churchyard rival some of the best, if not the largest, ancestral collections in the kingdom. It is a new thing to see our rich City men competing with the aristocracy in this direction; yet of old the merchants of Italy and the Low Countries were among the greatest art patrons and collectors. We regret that our limited space will not permit us to give the separate and lengthened review of Mr. Cook's contributions which they deserve, particularly as they are little known to the public. We cannot, however, pass without notice two or three works of peculiar interest among the paintings by old masters, which, by-the-way, include figure-pictures or landscapes by Fra Bartolomeo, Tintoretto, Giorgione (?), Velasquez, Murillo, Claude, Gerard Douw, and several other Italian and northern masters; and portraits by Andrea del Sarto (his own portrait), Antonello da Messina (a wonderfully fine small half-length of a Venetian gentleman, ascribed to him), Holbein ("Antoni Fugger"), Rubens, Vandyke, Rembrandt (particularly the bust of Arlotta Adriaans, which is of his highest quality), and a charming head of a boy by Greuze. But we would allude more especially to a work by (as it seems very difficult to doubt) Albert Dürer, which has been brought from Portugal in the present year through the agency, we believe, of Mr. J. C. Robinson. This work, which was previously unknown, will demand a new chapter to be added to any future biography of the wonderfully versatile master. It is a painting in grisaille enamel, characteristic of Dürer's maturest style. It is inscribed on the plaque, in a manner apparently not possible to question, as executed by him in the fifty-sixth year of his age; and it is the finest grisaille we remember. Yet the mystery is how an enamel so perfect, technically, could have been executed by Dürer without any record being preserved of his having acquired such mastery of the art from some Limousin painter. The subject is "The Procession to Calvary," a most elaborate and impressive composition of numerous figures. Another very interesting work is John van Eyck's picture of the holy women visiting the tomb of Christ, with angels announcing to them the resurrection; an important example, which the present owner is said to have bought from a gentleman at Antwerp for £4000. There is also an interesting small half-length of an Italian lady, attributed to Sebastian del Piombo, bearing a close resemblance to the so-called Fornarina, formerly ascribed to Raphael, but now likewise given to Sebastian del Piombo.

The loan contributions also comprise extensive collections of plate, armour, antiquities (London and general), coins, medals, autographs, and a great variety of miscellaneous objects, exhibited by the various livery companies, the library committee, the Rev. J. W. Mahew, and Messrs. G. Lambert, J. Walker Baily, F. Kendall Glover, W. Blades, C. Reed, M.P., J. S. and A. B. Wyon, and H. N. Nissen.

The constituents of the late Earl Mayo, at Cockermouth, have commissioned Messrs. W. and T. Wills to execute a colossal marble statue to be erected in honour of his memory in the main street of the town. He is to be portrayed in his robes as Viceroy of India.

Mr. Morley, M.P., on Tuesday laid the foundation-stone of a new Congregational church in Cambridge. The site is in Trumpington-street, opposite Pembroke College, and between the Pitt Press and the Fitzwilliam Museum. It will cost, with the site, about £12,000. The hon. gentleman promised to add £250 to his subscription of £500, on condition that the building be opened free from debt.



WATERSPOUTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

WATERSPOUTS AT MENTONE.

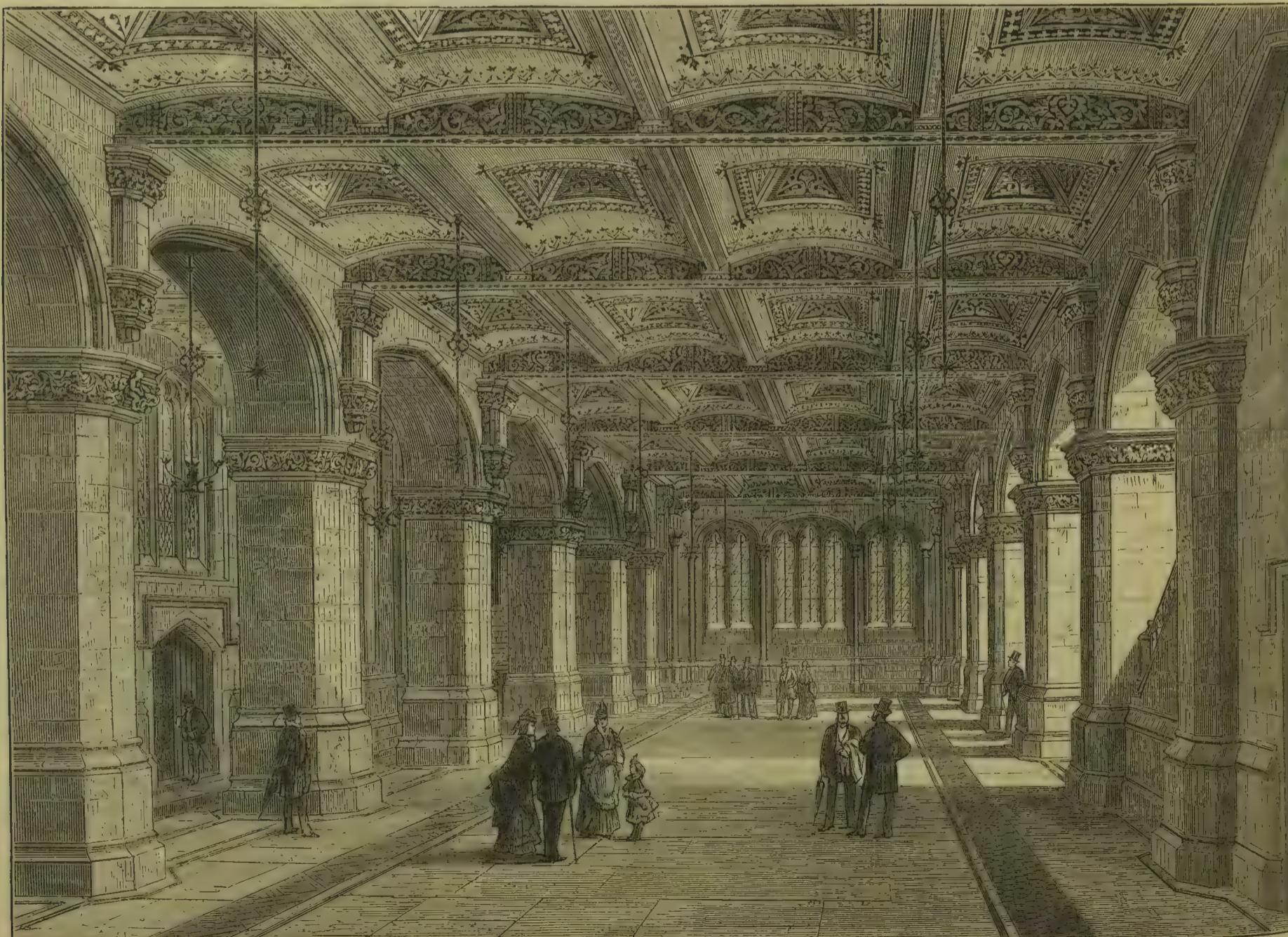
The residents and visitors at Mentone, on the Mediterranean shore of France, were enabled to behold an interesting natural phenomenon on Tuesday, the 12th inst. Three waterspouts at sea were visible to them at once, which is said to be a very unusual thing in that locality. A sketch, with which we are favoured by Mr. L. Burd, shows the appearance of the waterspouts, and the forms and position of the clouds. The effect, when a cone of the heaving water rises to meet and join the descending cone of dark vapour, is very striking, and even astonishing, to those who see it for the first time. In the view of these three waterspouts, however, at the moment when the sketch was taken, each seems to have formed a complete junction, one after another, between the clouds and the sea; and they are in different stages, the force and bulk of the

first being nearly expended as the cloud, lightened by its discharge, is lifted higher, while the second and the third, with their portions of cloud hanging denser or lower, present massive columns of water, like the trunks of enormous trees. It was about a quarter before eight in the morning. The day was cold, with a wind from the north, but there was no rain.

traits, relics of antiquity, and works of art or curious rarities has been arranged by the committee of management. It was opened during this week, and a large number of visitors have availed themselves of the privilege of admission.

ENGLISH CHURCH AT NINGPO.

In this Chinese city, one of the five ports opened to British commerce by the treaty of 1842, the Church of England, Presbyterian, Baptist, and American missions have long been established, as well as the Roman Catholic, maintaining several chapels and schools. The building shown in our Illustration has been erected, during the last two years, for the services of the English Church, by a fund subscribed among its members and friends. It was opened on Feb. 25,



THE NEW CITY MUSEUM, GUILDFALL.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BOSTON, UNITED STATES.

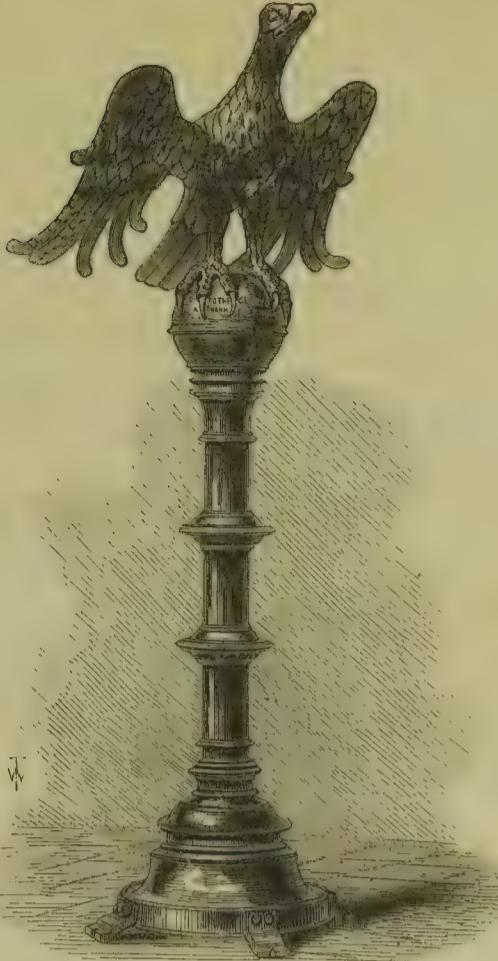


ENGLISH CHURCH AT NINGPO, CHINA.

when the Rev. W. A. Russell, of the Church Missionary Society, preached a sermon, in which he made some remarks suitable to the occasion. The building will be consecrated at the earliest opportunity.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Few English hearts open to kindly feeling, or to the interest which is generally felt in the Royal family, can ever forget those painful days of last December, when the Prince of Wales lay on his bed of sickness at Sandringham House, in seeming danger of a premature death. No incident of that trying season was more affecting than the appearance of the distressed wife hastening from her husband's side, for half an hour, at the special prayer, one Sunday morning, in the parish church, where she had desired the minister and congregation to address God with an urgent petition for the sparing of a life so dear to her and to many others. That life was mercifully spared and renewed, for which the Queen, the Prince and Princess, and the whole nation have held a solemn thanksgiving; but her Royal Highness has performed, more recently, a little particular act of grateful and devout acknowledgment

LECTERN PRESENTED BY THE PRINCESS OF WALES
TO SANDRINGHAM CHURCH.

which it is pleasing to notice. The Princess of Wales on the Prince's birthday presented to Sandringham Church a beautiful lectern as a thanksgiving memorial for the recovery of his Royal Highness. The lectern is in the conventional form of a brass eagle with outstretched wings, bearing on the breast a red cross, and having beneath the inscription, "To the glory of God. A thank-offering, December 14, 1871.—ALEXANDRA. 'When I was in trouble I called upon the Lord, and He heard me.'—Psalm cxx. verse 1." The lectern was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Hart, Son, Peard, and Co., of Wych-street, and Brook-street, Hanover-square.



THE PARKYN-JEFFCOCK MEMORIAL CHURCH.

THE LATE MR. PARKYN JEFFCOCK.

The terrible disaster at the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, on December 12, 1866, may be within the recollection of most readers. An explosion of inflammable gas took place on that day, killing 320 men and boys; and on the day after there was another explosion, which killed twenty-eight other men, who had bravely ventured below to try what they could do for the rescue of such as might still be living in the galleries and workings of the mine. Mr. Parkyn Jeffcock, mining engineer, of Derby, Mr. D. Tewart, the manager of the Oaks Colliery, and another colliery manager who had joined the party, were among the victims or martyrs of this second disaster. A portrait and memoir of Mr. Parkyn Jeffcock, who was highly esteemed in the district, were given in our Journal a short time after his lamented death. The Memorial Church at Mortomley, near Sheffield, which has been erected by subscription among his friends and neighbours and the public generally, was consecrated last August by the Archbishop of York. We give an illustration of this building. The architect is Mr. James Brooks, of Seral-street, Lincoln's-inn.



PLAN OF BOSTON, SHOWING THE EXTENT OF THE FIRE.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

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WELL SUITED FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

WORKS OF TRAVEL.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—The whole of the First Edition having been

found quite insufficient to supply the orders received, the Publishers

beg to announce that a large SECOND EDITION is being printed

as rapidly as possible, and will be ready about the 25th inst.

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[On the 25th.

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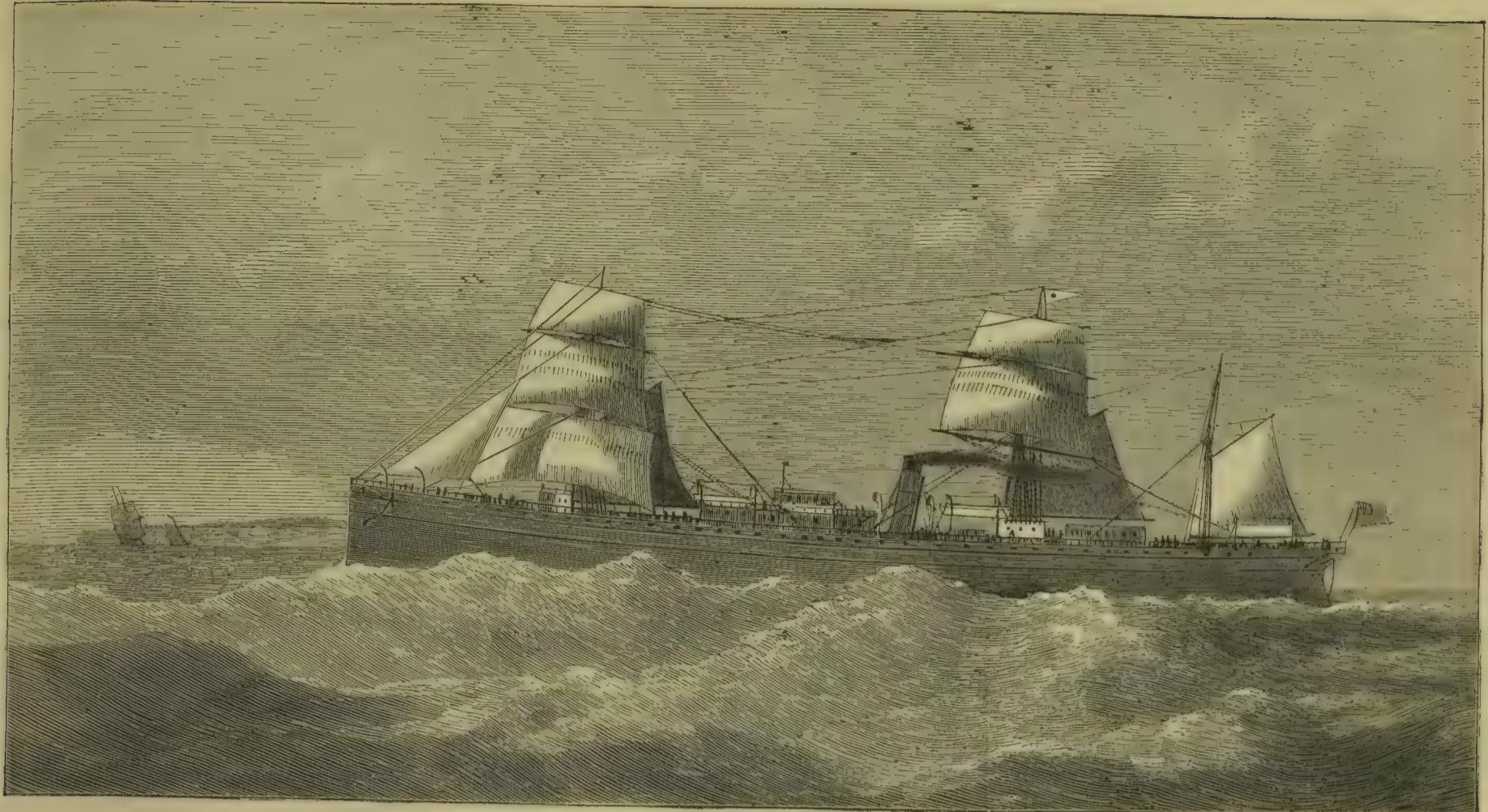
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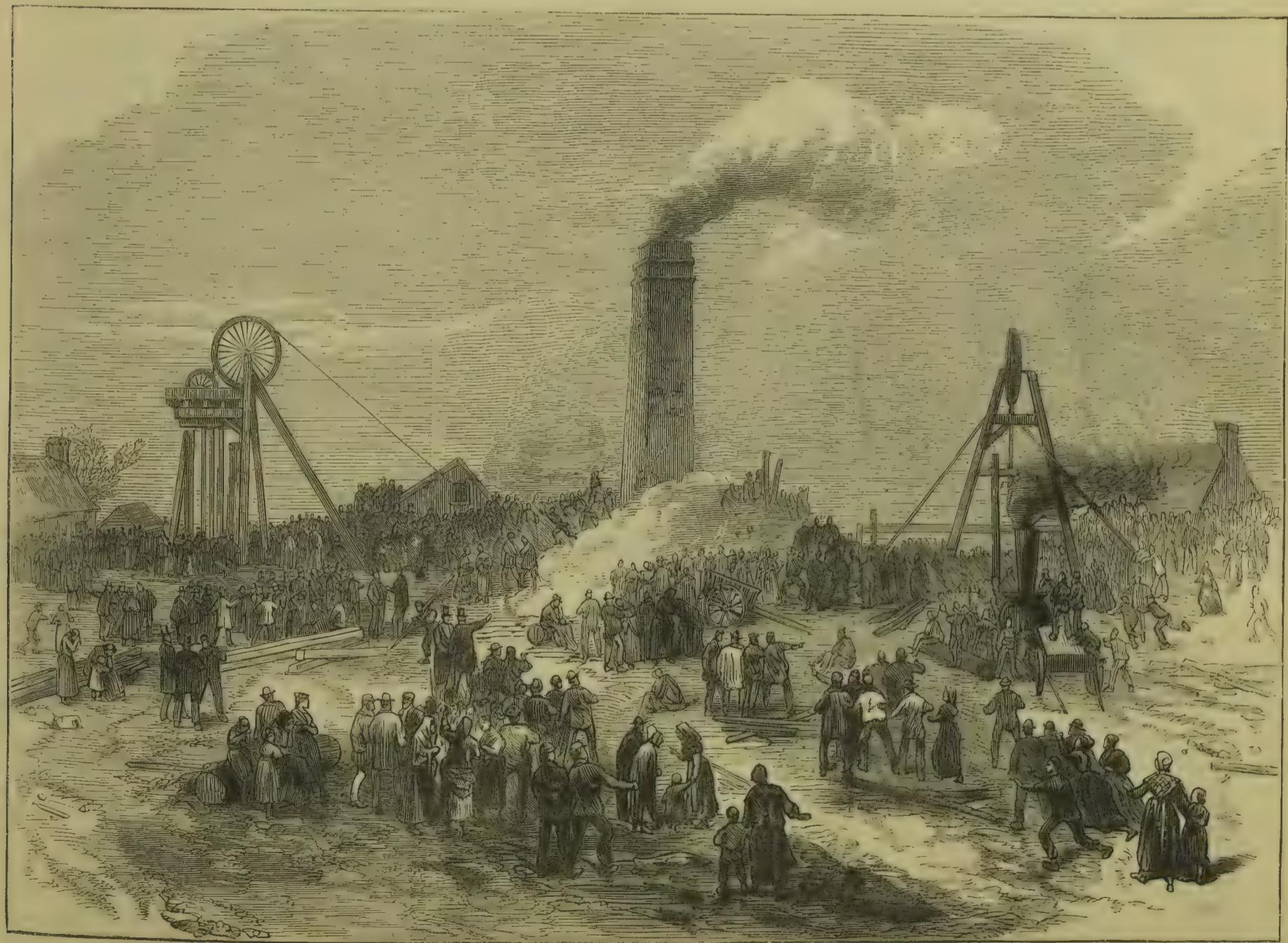
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compound engines, of 400-horse power nominal, built by Messrs. J. and G. Thompson, of Glasgow. The saloon, which is 54 ft. long by 22 ft. wide, is on the upper deck, amidships, and is constructed with an overhanging deck on each side of the saloon, for the protection of the passengers in hot climates, while it also affords protection from rain, the passengers at the same time being able to take open-air exercise. The comfort of the passengers has been considered in every respect, the ship being thoroughly ventilated, with large square ports, and furnished with baths, hot and cold, and with electric

belts, close to the berths, in every state-room. Besides the upper saloon, there are two separate sitting-saloons for ladies; and two smoking-rooms, on deck, for gentlemen. The fine after-saloon and spacious cabins afford comfortable accommodation for forty second-class passengers, with ladies' cabins and bath-rooms here also. The ship is barque-rigged, with iron masts.

The owners of the Hindoo have just got another large steamer completed, the Colombo, of 2800 register, and similar to the vessel we have described.



THE PELSALL HALL COLLIERY, NEAR WALSALL, THE SCENE OF THE FLOODING.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Some account has been given of the arrangements made by the Austrian Imperial Commission for the Great Exhibition of Arts and Industry to be held at Vienna next year, and we have engraved two illustrations of the immense building in the Prater which is being constructed for that Exhibition. The designs of five different prize medals to be given to exhibitors are shown in the accompanying woodcuts, one of which represents the obverse side common to all these medals, bearing the head of his Majesty, with the superscription, in German, "Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., Apostolic King of Hungary;" underneath is the name of the sculptor, J. Tautenhayn, who designed the medals. On the reverse sides are the different groups of allegorical figures, or impersonations, which are conceived to patronise the works of skill respectively approved in distributing the several medals to each class of exhibitors. One medal bears the motto, "Für Kunst" (For Art); while another, which belongs to the department of Manufactures, has the words, "Dem Fortschritte" (For Progress); the third, granted for an honorary distinction, is inscribed "Dem Verdienste" (For Merit); and the fourth, "Dem Geschmack" (For Good Taste); there is also one, to be given in cases of joint production, "Dem Mit-Arbeiter" (To the Fellow-Workman). The inscription, "Welt-Ausstellung, 1873, Wien" (Vienna World-Exhibition, 1873), is repeated in each instance.

FLOODING OF A COLLIERY.

The disaster which happened, on Thursday week, by the flooding of the Pelsall Hall Colliery, near Walsall, has cost twenty-two lives, those of nineteen men and three boys. There was some faint hope of their being saved, in the first days; but on Monday it was discovered by an exploring party that the main gallery was completely stopped up by a mass of sand and clay, which will in time be removed, but beyond which no human beings can be found alive. The Government Inspector, Mr. J. T. Baker, accompanied the manager and viewers to ascertain this fact. The pit is full of choke-damp, or carbonic acid gas, by which the unfortunate workpeople must have been suffocated in a very short time.

The colliery, which is an important one, is worked by Messrs. Morgan and Starkey. At the time of the accident thirty men and boys were in the mine in various parts of the workings. These had gone to their work, as usual, at half-past six in the morning, and at nine had the customary interval of half an hour for breakfast. During this brief interval an immense volume of water suddenly burst into the mine and poured with great force through the workings. Two men, named Stanley and Starkey, were the first to perceive the inundation, and gave the signal to be drawn up. On reaching the bank they announced that the pit was flooded. Without a moment's loss of time the cage was let down with an exploring party, who found that the water was already ascending the shaft, and on

the surface of the flood nine men and boys were with extreme difficulty keeping themselves afloat. They clutched with great eagerness at the cage as it neared the water, and all of them were rescued. The others still remained scattered in the various workings of the mine. Notwithstanding the apparent impossibility of reaching any of these, the cage was let down a second time. But the explorers found to their dismay that the water in the shaft had risen to such a height as to render the rescue of the men possible by no other means than the prodigiously difficult task of pumping the whole volume of water out of the mine.

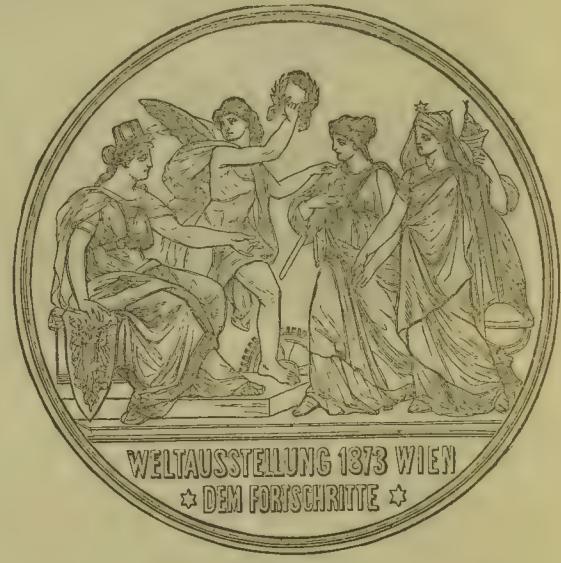
Without a moment's delay, by order of the proprietors, who had been summoned to the scene of the disaster, the whole of the pumping apparatus available was strained to the utmost. The apparatus comprises two lifts—one 13 in. and the other 10½ in.—and a tank similar to the one used on the occasion of a like accident at the Nine Locks Pit, near Dudley. In this case, however, the engine power is not so great, not being more than 25 horse. All the means available were, however, promptly put in operation; but, after the pumps had been working a short time, it was ascertained that the water still continued to rise. On the tank being lowered it was computed that the total volume of water raised was about 1000 gallons per minute; but even with this drain they made little progress. Nothing daunted, however, those who were directing the operations continued to strain to the utmost all the power at command. The work was continued four



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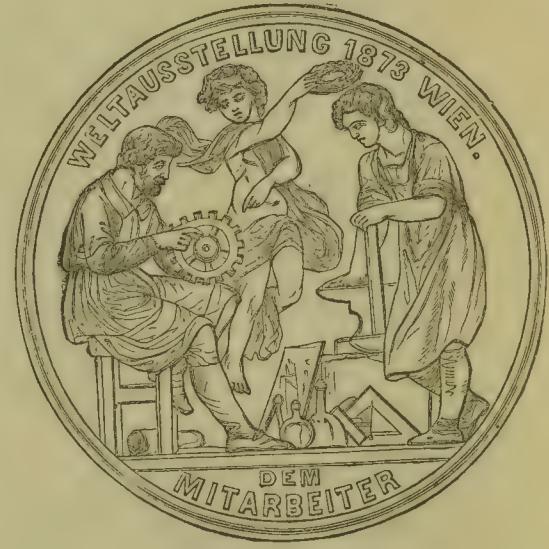
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days; but the aspect of affairs seemed hopeless. The only possible chance for the men to be still living was in the probability that they would seek refuge in such parts of the workings as presented a higher level than the base of the shaft. Even in that case, however, the probabilities were that, in such a compressed and vitiated atmosphere, they would be unable to live.

When the choke-damp made it impossible to breathe at the bottom of the shaft, iron air-troughs, or tubes of nine inches diameter, joined end to end, were fixed down the sides, and the air was forced down; slacked lime was also thrown into the water, for the chemical absorption of the gas. But the result of all these efforts, which deserve high praise, was to gain the sad certainty that the men were dead. Fifteen of them had wives and families. Mr. Ness, the manager, and Messrs. Lindop, Checkley, and Evans, mining engineers, exerted themselves with great zeal and courage in these operations.

On Friday week a colliery near St. Helen's, Cheshire, was inundated with a torrent of water, which broke into one of the shafts at about eighty yards from the bottom. The miners, 250 in number, rushed in the greatest alarm to the other shafts, and, the cages being worked with the utmost rapidity, they were all rescued. The water is believed to have broken in from some old workings overhead.

THE GREAT FIRE OF BOSTON.

The present Number of our Journal contains several illustrations designed to show the extent of that great disaster which has befallen the capital city of New England, and which has aroused the sympathy of all classes in the Old Country, as the destruction of Chicago by a similar visitation did a twelve-month ago. The Bird's-Eye View of Boston, in the Large Engraving which forms our Special Supplement; the Plan,

which shows the limits of the district ravaged by the fire; the View from the neighbourhood of Chester Park, looking northward over the level part of the city; and two or three smaller illustrations, which represent particular streets or squares, will assist the reader to obtain some distinct notion of this deplorable calamity.

The fire, as was stated last week, broke out on the evening of Saturday, the 9th inst., about half-past seven o'clock, and continued to burn through the Sunday; but its spread was checked at one o'clock on the Sunday afternoon. It began at the corner of Summer-street and Kingston-street, ran along Summer-street both ways, to the north-west and to the south-east, and was soon afterwards driven, by a violent westerly gale, across the most important business quarter, covering about sixty acres, bounded by Summer-street on the south-west, Broad-street on the south-east, Pearl-street on the north-east, Milk-street on the north, and Washington-street on the north-west. The intervening streets, filled with costly buildings and goods, were entirely destroyed. On Summer-street the line of fire extended over one third of a mile, from the Bay front at Broad-street to within one block of Boston Common. From this line the burnt district extended north-east about a quarter of a mile; and in this area the fire destroyed Winthrop-square, Franklin-square, Beebe's block, Franklin-street, High-street, Devonshire, Federal, Kingston, Atkinson, Williams, Lincoln-arch, Otis, Chauncey, Hawley, and the neighbouring streets. The Boston fire department was crippled by the epidemic disease among the horses, which also prevented to a great extent the removal of goods. Aid was summoned from Worcester, Providence, New York, Fall River, Lowell, Lynn, and other towns, and was promptly sent. The railways to Boston ran fast trains, bringing firemen from the neighbouring cities. Many companies arrived before three on Sunday morning. The police being unable to maintain order, the United States troops and marines were ordered on duty; but

much plundering went on during the confusion, and 200 thieves, some of them women, were arrested. On Sunday morning the fire passed along Devonshire and Congress streets to Water-street, crossing northward and burning on towards State-street. The Post Office was then in danger; the building adjoining was burning. The banks and other establishments in State-street were moving valuables to a place of safety. North of Congress-street warning had been given, and everybody was preparing for the worst.

The progress of the fire was chiefly stayed by blowing up buildings. A meeting of citizens was held at the Mayor's office at two o'clock on Sunday morning, when it was determined to make use of gunpowder to stay the progress of the fire northwards and north-eastwards. The meeting also authorised a body of prominent citizens to take charge of the streets leading directly to the fire, with liberty to use gunpowder whenever they thought it necessary, with the consent of the chief engineer of the fire department. The first reports of the blowing up of buildings were heard shortly after three o'clock in Devonshire-street. This blast was only partially successful. Houses began to be blown up in Federal-street soon afterwards. Many unsuccessful attempts were made, but by five o'clock the proper method was discovered, and some buildings were effectually demolished by mines. At this time the progress of the fire had been thoroughly checked south, south-east, and south-west. At seven o'clock firemen relieved from duty elsewhere were sent to the north side. Additional help came from other towns. A very large amount of water was poured upon the fire there, and the flames progressed less rapidly, the fire burning with less intensity. At nine o'clock buildings were blown up at the corner of Congress-street and Congress-square. This being but partially successful, a large number of buildings were mined near Broad-street, State-street, and the adjoining streets. By such means the progress of the fire northwards was stopped.

The space over which the fire has swept is nearly a square half mile, but this was the seat of trade and commerce. The burnt district is bounded by Bedford, Summer, and Federal streets on the south; by Broad-street on the south-east, east, and north-east; by Central and Water streets on the north; by Washington-street on the north-west and west. The fire did not reach State-street. Within these boundaries, for about one hundred acres, nearly everything is destroyed. This disaster has paralysed for a time three important Boston trades—shoe and leather, wool, and dry goods, which term means in America all textile fabrics or cloths of cotton, wool, linen, or silk, and all the articles made of them. Not one shoe and leather or wool establishment is left in the city, and but a few dry-goods houses remain. The new Post-Office Government building, a large fireproof structure, is uninjured. To form a notion of the extent and character of this calamity, let us suppose a fire destroying the whole length of Cheapside, the Royal Exchange, and Lombard-street, with Cannon-street and Upper Thames-street, as far as London Bridge; and scarcely any of the property in that quarter of London to be saved.

The situation, aspect, and social history of Boston are, perhaps, not so familiar to all our readers as those of New York, which is three times larger, or more populous, than the capital of Massachusetts. Boston, including the detached quarters and suburbs, Charlestown and East Boston across the water, Roxbury, Dorchester, and South Boston, on the mainland behind the older town, had 250,000 inhabitants at the Census of 1870. It occupies several distinct promontories and islands at the head of Boston Bay, which is an ample piece of the sea, an inner recess of the great Massachusetts Bay, and which is snugly inclosed by the Winthrop peninsula and Point Shirley, to the north, a group of islands, forming a natural breakwater, in the middle, east of the harbour, and the projecting shores of Dorchester and Quincy counties, to the south. Boston Harbour, the upper part of Boston Bay, is as large as Plymouth Sound; its shores, north, west, and south, are thickly covered with town buildings; and on its middle shore, fronting Governor's Island, with Fort Winthrop, and the other islands that shut out the Atlantic, stood the central and commercial part of the city, which has been almost entirely burnt. At the north end of the harbour, between the ancient town of Boston on the Tremont promontory and the island of East Boston, is a navigable inlet, leading to the broad estuaries of two rivers, the Mystic and the Charles. The Mystic is north of Boston Harbour, while the Charles spreads far and wide inland, on the western side of the city. On the point of land separating these two estuaries is the suburban quarter named Charlestown; and here is Bunker's Hill, famous for a victory over King George's soldiers in the revolutionary war. At the other end of Boston, to the south of the middle promontory (which has always been called Trimount or Tremont, from its three hills, formerly conspicuous to the eye), the isthmus connecting it with the mainland at Roxbury is the best part of the modern city. It has been greatly enlarged by making new land, reclaiming swamps and tidal flats, damming creeks of the Charles estuary, of Back Bay and of South Bay, and building sea-walls, which have added 900 acres to the ground for building. Here are the most elegant and fashionable squares and avenues. Across the inlet of South Bay, called Fort Point Channel, is the headland of Dorchester, upon which stands the suburb of South Boston; and this directly faces East Boston on the opposite shore of the harbour; while Central Boston, with the Common and the Public Garden, and Old Boston, upon and round the Tremont promontory, extends from the harbour to the River Charles.

All this topography is clearly seen by a glance at our Bird's-eye View, looking west from an elevated point above Port Winthrop, Governor's Island. South Boston is to the left hand; East Boston and Charlestown, with the Mystic, are to the right hand. The Tremont, that is, the hilly promontory of the Old Town, with the State House on its chief summit, rises in the middle of our view. Near this is Boston Common. Beyond it is the Charles, with Cambridge, and Harvard University, on its farther shore. Behind the central part of the city, on the level ground between the Charles estuary and Fort Point Channel, are the long, straight, regular lines of the fashionable new town, with such thoroughfares as Columbus-avenue, Washington-street, Harrison-avenue, and Tremont-street, running south, and Commonwealth-avenue, with Boylston, Marlborough, and Beacon-streets, taking a more westerly direction, along the embankment of the Charles. Many railroads to the north, west, and south cross the waters by long viaducts, converging to the central part of the city. Let the reader now compare this more extensive view of all Boston and its suburbs with the Plan engraved on another page, which shows only the middle part and Tremont, but in which the blackened or shaded portion indicates the quarter destroyed by the late fire. He should then refer again to the Bird's-eye View, and he will find it easy to identify this quarter by first looking for the "Common," to the left hand of the "State House;" and next by remarking that, along the curving shore of the harbour, in the middle of the View, is a winding street close to the wharves and quays. This is Broad-street; and the whole space between the Common and Broad-street was the scene of the conflagration. Its progress northward—that is, to the parts more to the right hand in our Bird's-eye View—stopped nearly where the two church-spires are seen, not far from the State House, the ground rising steeply there to Beacon Hill. Summer-street, where the fire began, on the south-west, is the street running from the shore of the narrow channel, on the left hand, opposite the Hartford and Erie Railway Viaduct, to Boston Common. This also can be made out in our large Engraving.

The View shown in the Engraving on our front page shows only a small part of the south side of Boston, looking up Tremont-street, from the neighbourhood of Chester-square and West Chester Park, which communicate respectively with Washington-street and Columbus-avenue, both parallel to Tremont-street. These wide thoroughfares, having tramways along their centre, join together in one before reaching the centre of the city and the heights of Tremont. The great cupola of the State House, upon that eminence to the left, is a conspicuous feature in this View, which takes in several noted churches and other public buildings. Two of the smaller Engravings show Franklin-street and Winthrop-square, which are now destroyed; they contained some of the largest houses in the dry-goods trade. State-street, the subject of a third Illustration, has fortunately escaped. This street, which leads up to Court-street, and to Cornhill, with the Old Court House, Faneuil Hall, and the City Hall, is one of considerable importance and of historical interest. There are also in this fine street, on each side, some splendid structures devoted to mercantile purposes, but in the main they consist of banking, insurance, lawyers, and brokers' offices. The Western Union Telegraph Company, as well as the Post Office, is situated here; while towards the harbour to the south-east is a solid granite pile of high stores, considered the finest wholesale warehouses in Boston. Happily very little damage is done in this street. The Custom House stands close

by. It is a fine granite building, with a louvre dome, surmounted by an American eagle. It is the central point of the fire-alarm telegraphs, which are so arranged that an alarm of fire from the most distant part of the city can be communicated instantaneously to the operator, who is supposed to be on duty day and night. The moment such an alarm is received, the bells in all parts of the city toll out the number of the district in which the fire is situated, so that by this signal the engines are guided to their destination. How far this arrangement was carried out in the present instance it is impossible to say, but, judging by the result, it would not appear to have proved of much service. Faneuil Hall, the place of assembly for the Republicans of Massachusetts; the famous new Faneuil Hall Market, commonly known as Quincy Market; and Commercial-street, with its elegant and substantial warehouses, all stood in the line of the fire, but were, by the blowing up intermediate buildings, saved from destruction. While these places were threatened on the east, on the west, in almost as much danger, were the City Hall, the corner-stone of which was laid on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth; the ancient King's Chapel, the successor of the first Episcopalian church established in Boston; Tremont House, the inclosure of which contains tombs of many distinguished men of the early days of Boston; the Horticultural Hall, one of the most classical buildings in the city; the Music Hall, the headquarters of musical entertainments in Boston; the United States Courthouse, erected by the Freemasons of Massachusetts as a Masonic temple; and the old South Church, which is the most noted edifice of the kind in the United States, and which will henceforth form a landmark of the extent of this great fire in the western boundary of the city.

MUSIC.

The Saturday afternoon concerts, which arose out of the Monday Popular Concerts, were resumed last week, when Mr. Charles Hallé was the pianist (his solo having been the fourth of Beethoven's sonatas). Madame Norman-Neruda was to have been the leading violinist, but was replaced by Herr Straus, in consequence of her continued indisposition. The concerted pieces were Schubert's piano-forte trio in B flat and Mendelssohn's first string quartet, the executants in which latter consisted of the excellent violinist just named and Messrs. L. Ries, Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. Mlle. Nita Gaetano sang Schubert's "Ave Maria" and M. Gounod's romance, "Au Printemps" with much nice feeling; and Sir J. Benedict was in his usual place as accompanist.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert (the second of the new season) Mr. Charles Hallé again appeared as solo pianist, and met with a warm reception that sufficiently proved the interest with which his return is looked for by an audience that has long considered him as one of the chief attractions at these entertainments. Mr. Hallé's solo was Mozart's sonata in D major—that dated, in the composer's own catalogue, July, 1789—one of the most important as well as one of the most beautiful of his many works of the kind. The neatness of Mr. Hallé's execution and the refinement of his style are especially suited to the interpretation of such music; and the sonata, although it was given for the tenth time on this occasion, was heard with fresh pleasure and interest, and the final "allegretto" had to be repeated. Again Madame Norman-Neruda was prevented from appearing, and her place was supplied, as on Saturday, by Herr Straus, who was associated with Mr. Hallé in Beethoven's fourth sonata for piano and violin (in A minor), and led Mozart's tenth quartet (in D major), and that by Haydn, including variations on the Austrian Hymn—with his well-known efficiency. The other members of the quartet party were as before. Signor Federici was the vocalist, and Mr. Zerbini the accompanist, vice Sir J. Benedict. The singer displayed a baritone voice of fine quality, and was much applauded in the pathetic aria of Stradella, "Pieta Signore," and M. Gounod's song, "Ce que je suis sans toi," the latter of which was partially repeated.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert, the seventh of the series, included the performance, by Mr. Fritz Hartvigson, of Rubinstein's fourth piano-forte concerto, that (in D minor) which was played by the composer in London two or three seasons ago. In his execution of this enormously difficult work, Mr. Hartvigson displayed remarkable powers in the bravura style, especially in the last movement, the intricate and elaborate passages in which, and the extreme speed of the tempo, offer obstacles to realisation that few pianists can surmount, even in these days of wonder-players. Nor must the admirable cooperation of the orchestra, and its skilful direction by Mr. Manns, be forgotten—the task of accompanying and conducting the concerto being one of excessive difficulty. Mr. Hartvigson's performance was received with great applause, and was followed by a recall of the pianist. The symphony was Haydn's in G (Letter V, according to the arbitrary English classification), not one of the "twelve grand," but immediately preceding them in date. It includes one of his most deeply expressive slow movements (the "largo" in D), and one of the most joyful of his many vivacious finales. The whole work was admirably played, and the intrinsic charm of the last movement, enhanced by its splendid performance, raised a general desire for its repetition that was complied with. Cherubini's masterly overture to his almost-forgotten opera, "Les Abencérages," commenced the programme; and Sir W. S. Bennett's graceful concert overture, entitled "Paradise and the Peri," terminated it. The vocalists were Miss Edith Wynne and Mr. Pearson, the latter for the first time at these concerts. This gentleman has a light tenor voice of agreeable quality, which he displayed with much effect in Mozart's aria, "Dalla sua pace," and Mr. Sullivan's song "Once again." The scena, "Far greater in his lowly state," from M. Gounod's "Irene" ("La Reine de Saba"), was sung with much effect by Miss Wynne, whose other solo was Mr. F. Clay's well-known ballad "She wandered down."

Mr. Walter Bache gave an interesting matinée at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday, when he performed, with high skill and appreciative power, a varied selection of piano-forte music from the works of Mozart, Beethoven, Chopin, Mendelssohn, and Liszt, ending with the latter's transcription of the march from Wagner's "Tannhäuser." Mr. Bache's annual orchestral concerts have for several years been among the important events of our musical season. On the next occasion, early in 1873, he intends to produce Liszt's thirteenth psalm, for tenor solo, chorus, and orchestra.

Operas in English are being successfully given at the Standard Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Aynsley Cooke, the company including (besides himself) Miss Blanche Cole, Mesdames Fanny Heywood and Ida Gillies Corri; Messrs. G. Perren, Nordblom, Fox, H. Corri, &c. Mr. Sydney Nayler is the conductor.

Of the performance of Handel's "Judas," at the opening concert of the forty-first season of the Sacred Harmonic Society, last night (Friday), we must speak next week. All the subscription concerts of this season are to be given in Exeter Hall, where (in association with the society) Herr

Pauer will deliver, early next year, three lectures on "The History of the Oratorio, from the Earliest Time to that of Mendelssohn."

The new choir now forming by M. Gounod, to be called "Gounod's Choir," has already commenced rehearsals in preparation for the concerts to be given (at St. James's Hall) on Saturday evenings, from the third week in January till the last Saturday but one in April.

A series of Italian opera performances has been announced to commence at St. George's Hall on Dec. 10.

THE THEATRES.

A new piece has been produced at the Court Theatre. It is partly burlesque and partly satirical, and entitled "Vesta's Temple." Its intention is to ridicule the prejudices entertained against the histrionic profession by conventional people of the middle classes. A certain haberdasher, by name Bombazine (Mr. Clifford Cooper), objects to his son's appearance on the boards, and intrudes himself on the performance of a new drama at a provincial theatre. He bounces on the stage at the conclusion of the piece, and his appearance is taken by the audience as that of the actor who ought to have been in his place, but who had been induced to absent himself by the non-payment of his salary. Bombazine's opportune interference thus saves the piece. The troubles of the manager and the indignation of the recusant tragedian are humorously enough represented; and altogether the "absurdity," as it is called, may be pronounced successful.

Mr. German Reed's Gallery of Illustration is fully entitled now to take rank as a theatre. Mr. F. C. Burnand has added to his claims upon the public by the production, on Monday, of a new drama, which completes the series of present entertainments. He calls it "A Fishing piece, with the taking title, 'Very Catching.'" The scenery is by John O'Connor, and presents a beautiful piscatory nook, where people may angle and picnic, and where the characters do both, and other things less poetical. We have a pair of lovers, and a sheriff's officer with a writ to serve on the amorous swain, together with a lawyer who descends in a diving-suit to find a deposit which he learns from a testamentary document in his possession is there concealed, and which turns out to be a later will in favour of the youth above indicated. Several snatches of lyric humour embellish the action, with some very pleasing music by Mr. James L. Molloy. The whole is excellently acted, and adds much to the attractions of the regular programme.

Theatrical speculators appear never to weary of Offenbach. A new piece by the favourite composer was produced at the St. James's, on Monday, under the title of "The Bridge of Sighs." The music is especially brilliant, the choruses are most effective, and the little airs of the plaintive quality which renders, to the sentimental, the tender passion so very interesting. The prevailing feeling, however, is jovial; so wildly sweet and sweetly wild, such as Offenbach knows better than any man how to express. More than one of the company distinguish themselves in the execution of the composer's designs. Of this number we must mention with commendation Miss Beauchere, Mr. Tilla, Miss Augusta Thomson, and Messrs. Rosenthal and Celli. The libretto, we think, may be abridged with advantage; but the audience were manifestly satisfied, and frequently summoned the performers before the curtain.

The Royal Marionettes, under the direction of Mr. W. J. Bullock, have been removed from the St. James's Great Hall to the Egyptian. A new drama has been added to the entertainment, of which the subject is the ever-popular "Babes in the Wood." The locale is favourable, we think, to the success of the speculation.

A notice from the Post Office informs us that the next mail for New Zealand, via San Francisco, will be despatched from London on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 12.

Sir Henry Rawlinson has forwarded to Mr. James Gordon Bennett a resolution of the Geographical Society thanking him for having dispatched an expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone.

At Tachkent, in the most recent Russian territorial acquisition in Central Asia, the Government is about to erect an astronomical observatory, to which will be added an establishment for magnetic and meteorological observations. The buildings are to be commenced immediately.

The Feuerbach Committee in England have rendered their final account. The subscriptions for the Ehrendank, or testimonial, which the committee suggested, amount, in this country, to about 3000 gulden. With the subscriptions in Germany, the fund is stated to reach about 30,000 gulden, which now form a provision for the wife and daughter of the late philosopher.

The Board of Trade has presented a large silver tankard to Captain F. S. A. Ahlers, of the ship *Mathilde*, of Hamburg, for rescuing, on Sept. 15, 1872, the master and crew, sixteen in all, of the barque *Sanderson*, of Sunderland, whose cargo of wool had caught fire when she was about seventy miles from the Azores, on a voyage from Algoa Bay to London. The rescued crew were treated with great kindness during the seventeen days they were on board the *Mathilde*, and were all landed at Hamburg.

The ship *John Rennie*, 847 tons register; 1500 tons burden, owned by Messrs. Devitt and Moore, 109, Leadenhall-street, E.C., sailed from Plymouth on the 12th inst., bound for Port Denison, Queensland. The *John Rennie* is the 109th vessel that has sailed under the land order system of emigration, and under the immediate direction of the Queensland Government office, 32, Charing-cross, London. She carries 341 persons, divided into full-paying, remittance, assisted, and free passengers, and consisting of 206 members of families, 101 single men, and 34 single females.

Some severe gales were again experienced on the English coast last week, and good work was done by many of our life-boats. Thus the Life-Boat Society's tubular boat at New Brighton went to the aid of the barque *Vale of Nith*, of Liverpool, bound thence to Valparaiso with a general cargo, which had gone on the West Middle Sand, near the mouth of the Mersey. The crew were taken into the life-boat, which then remained alongside for some time, until the tide made, when the vessel floated, and, with the help of the life-boat men, some of whom went on board and assisted at the pumps, the ship was towed into the Mersey in safety. The Scarborough life-boat, *Lady Leigh*, presented to the institution by the Warwickshire Freemasons, saved the crew of eight men from the stranded French brig *E. J. D.*, and brought in a smack's boat which, while engaged in landing two officers from the Hamburg steamer *Allamana*, was in danger of being driven amongst the breakers. The Ramsgate life-boat *Bradford* and the Boys life-boat at Caistor had also respectively assisted to save the brig *Marguerite*, of Cherbourg, which had gone on the Kentish Knock Sands, and the schooner *Mediateur*, of Nantes, which was in a perilous position near Great Yarmouth.

THE SAXON ROYAL GOLDEN WEDDING.

The Germans have a pretty and tender domestic custom of celebrating the twenty-fifth and the fiftieth anniversaries of a matrimonial partnership by what they call the Silver and the Golden Wedding, these occasions being kept with a religious ceremony, and with friendly congratulations by the neighbours and kindred of the mutually faithful pair. Their Majesties the King and Queen of Saxony, who are much beloved and honoured, were so happy as to be able to celebrate their golden wedding at Dresden on Sunday week.

King John of Saxony is in the seventy-first year of his age. It was on Nov. 21, 1822, that he espoused Princess Amelia

Augusta of Bavaria, a lady a few weeks older than himself. A small family has resulted from this union between the Royal families of Saxony and Bavaria. The Prince Royal, who is commander of the Saxon infantry and Colonel of a Russian and an Austrian regiment, was born on April 23, 1828. Next to him, on Feb. 4, 1830, came Princess Elizabeth, who, in her twentieth year, was married to the Duke of Genoa. After his death she allied herself morganatically with a Piedmontese officer. Prince Frederick George, the youngest of the family, was born Aug. 8, 1832, and holds a high rank in the Imperial army.

Though, as stated above, the actual wedding-day was Nov. 21, the day for this anniversary festival was Nov. 10, but

the series of festivities connected with the Golden Wedding was made to extend from the 7th inst. to the 12th, inclusive; and the pleasant city on the Elbe was permitted to have a whole week of festivities. The programme contained very little outside of the regular order for such occasions. The first three days, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, were assigned for the reception of Royal guests and of civic and political delegations. The Sunday was kept as the anniversary proper, and was honoured by the presence of the Emperor and Empress of Germany as the guests of the King. On the Monday there were military reviews, with an evening at the Royal Theatre; and Tuesday brought everything to a close with a grand Court ball.



THE KING OF SAXONY.

On the Sunday the whole city of Dresden was profusely decorated, and early in the morning all the church bells were rung in honour of the event. The religious ceremony of blessing the Royal pair was celebrated in the Royal castle, whither the King and Queen were preceded by a brilliant bridal procession, and followed by the Emperor and Empress of Germany, the members of the Royal family, including the Austrian Archduke Charles Louis, Charles Theodore, Prince of Bavaria, the Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg, the Duke of Anhalt, the Count of Flanders, and Prince Christian, of Augustenburg, who brought an autograph letter of congratulation from Queen Victoria.

The King and Queen of Saxony met the Emperor and Empress of Germany under a canopy erected before the altar. The Imperial Crown Prince of Germany stood immediately behind the Royal couple, and was succeeded by the Protestant Princes, while the Catholic Princes stood on the left of the altar. Bishop Forwerk, assisted by eight clergymen, gave the benediction and performed the other religious services. His address was concluded by asking the King and Queen—"Do you promise, in the sight of God, to remain true to the end of your days to the indissoluble tie entered into fifty years ago,

and with conjugal unity and mutual help to serve God until God ye doth part?" The King and Queen answered in a loud voice, "Yes." Thereupon the blessing was bestowed. The whole party proceeded to the Court church, where a "Te Deum" was sung, amid rifle-firing and salvoes of artillery. Great enthusiasm prevailed along the route, an immense crowd having assembled. The same popular feeling was shown on the other days of the Royal Golden Wedding Festival.

FINE ARTS.

THE SOCIETY OF FRENCH ARTISTS.

The gallery of M. Durand Ruel, in New Bond-street, with the additional accommodation of an upper room, is reopened for the winter season with a collection which, if it offers few attractions for persons who regard pictures as mere upholstery, is well worthy of study. The newest phases of French art, the latest Parisian mode or fashion, may here be inspected to advantage, bearing in mind that the display had to be brought together in a foreign country. The changes of which we have to take cognisance in a large section of French art amount

to nothing short of revolution. The men of the Commune were not more opposed to the régime of the Empire than are several of the painters represented here to the reign of many of the most popular and favourite artists of the recent French school.

To describe in the fewest words the aims of the schismatics, we should say that they consist in a war against detail, and the substitution of the utmost possible breadth. All that is attempted seems to be to convey a general impression of the subject, or even a partial aspect thereof, modified, it may be, by the artist's sentiment, or his love of technical peculiarities and surprises. It is a renewal of the old contest between romanticism and classicism, and may be traced to Delacroix, and probably, to some extent, to the example of our own Constable, Bonnington, &c., mediately, of course, through such painters as Corot, Daubigny, Diaz, Dupré, and others.

There are examples of the last named sufficiently characteristic, though seldom important; and it is easy to see—the influence of school sections and cliques being far greater in Paris than with us—that many works here but reproduce the principles of the leading artists we have mentioned. The Frenchman's art-faculty is, however, so supple and inventive

that generally his productions possess some freshness and cleverly varied treatment, if not originality. On the other hand, he is almost insufferably addicted to exaggeration; and this is the prevailing fault here. The audacious and affected extent to which what may be called the slovenly-suggestive or "blotteresque" style is carried in many pictures in these rooms can only be characterised as shallowly pretentious or as using vulgar but expressive French words—mere *chic* and even *blague*. Our remarks are, we think, borne out by the works of M. Manet (a full-length of a "Lady in Pink"), Michel, Monet, Pelouse, Colin, and in two large landscapes by Bellet de Poisat. It is hard to see beyond the paint and the

manner in which it is laid on in these pictures. Several artists, also, seem to see nature draped only in black, white, and grey, like an undertaker's world. Snow-pieces abound, and among them are certainly two of original excellence—M. J. Hereau's "Omnibus Station at Batignolles" (17), in which the buildings tell with most lugubrious effect against the twilight sky; and M. Emile Breton's "Sunset—Winter" (55), which is remarkably impressive in tone and lighting—the faint lighting of a ruddy sun seen setting behind a cottage through a vista in a dreary snow-laden wood.

Curiously pretentious to English tastes, though in another direction—that is to say, not so much in its *technique* as in its

allegorical unreality—is the large picture entitled "Genius" (73), by M. Moreau, intended as a pictorial tribute "to the memory of M. T. Chasseriau, 1865." It represents a naked, dwarfish youth crowning himself, whilst an apparently dozing female figure, with various emblems, floats immediately at his back. The costume and accessories in M. Cormon's "Odalisque" (8) are so much better painted than the flesh, that the attention is fortunately diverted from the objectionable languor of the expression.

There is, notwithstanding, much sound, serious, and wholesome work in the exhibition. In this category, and of foremost interest, are three pictures by M. Millet, two of which,



THE QUEEN OF SAXONY.

"Death and the Woodcutter" (23) and "Sowing" (72), long since contributed to found the painter's reputation. The conception of Death as the conventional skeleton is poor; but almost appalling is the expression of the man as, shrinking from the icy hand of Death, he cowers over his faggot of dry sticks—itself an emblem of mortality. The figure of the "Sower," looming grandly through the wintry twilight, as with measured swing he scatters the seed, is, in its way, not less impressive, so mystical and suggestive are the effect and sentiment. The third picture, "Hillside near Granville" (50), is eccentric in arrangement, and the figure of a peasant woman is rendered with the repulsive realism which mars the dignity of some of M. Millet's otherwise noblest works. M. Fantin's large portrait group of "A Few Friends" (22) is a rather painful combination of strength and weakness. Some of the heads are admirably individualised; but the composition is awkward, the tone black and opaque. As a flower-painter, however, M. Fantin is delightful. His small flower-pieces have a beauty of colour and crispness of touch which have rarely been equalled. M. Humbert's "St. John" (85) is noteworthy as

being treated in a naturalistic style and with an almost febrile intensity of expression very uncommon in French religious art. M. Puvis de Chavannes's distemper studies for decorations executed at Amiens are clever, scholarly works in the classic Academic manner. "At the Races" (113), by M. Begas, is very delicate in its hues and gradations. We have also to commend the coast-scenes of M. Vernier; a large cattle-piece by Van Marcke (108), thin but fine in colour; another cattle-piece by M. O. von Thoren, besides animal-pieces by Mdlles. Ross and Peyrol Bonheur, and still-life subjects by MM. Scholderer and Desgoffes—No. 80, by the latter, being a marvel of minute elaboration, in which, however, the textures are uniformly hard. We are more than commonly exigent when we approach the very exceptional productions of Mr. Whistler, for the reason that they always evince knowledge and great capability. Two examples have found their way here. In one of these the artist's own portrait is rendered as an "Arrangement in Grey and Black" (130), and, noting the perfect and complete drawing of the features, we ask why has Mr. Whistler not carried the colouring as near to the truth of nature as the form? Here, if not in his landscape, "Harmony in Grey"

(122), the painter can hardly maintain that he has succeeded in converting himself into a mere decorative "arrangement."

MR. HARPER'S DRAWINGS.

At Messrs. Agnew's gallery, Waterloo-place, is being exhibited a series of sketches and drawings, of uncommon beauty and interest, by Mr. H. A. Harper, made in the Holy Land, Egypt, Nubia, and Constantinople. Only three or four years back Mr. Harper was but little known, and the capabilities here shown could hardly have been suspected. For this brilliant début the artist and the public are indebted, we understand, to the discrimination and encouragement of Earl Dudley, who, meeting Mr. Harper sketching in the Highlands, invited him to accompany his Lordship in an Eastern tour made in 1871-2. It is but seldom nowadays that aristocratic support is extended to a living artist, and still less seldom that it is given with so much judgment. Mr. Harper's sketches and drawings, though hasty and slight, are singularly fresh and striking, owing, we believe, to their having been executed entirely, or almost entirely, "on the spot." They convey a new impression of the sacred, historic, or otherwise famous sites

and scenes of those ever-wondrous Oriental lands, familiar as we might have imagined them from countless representations. Mr. Harper has rendered his observations in the true spirit of an artist, not as a prosaic imitator; and photography can supply the minutest details of Eastern architecture and topography in a manner which it is vain for a painter to attempt to rival. In the painter's own peculiar province of colour Mr. Harper's merit is greatest. His colouring is remarkably pleasing and varied, it ranges over a great diversity of scale, and its transparent purity is preserved, as it can only be preserved in the medium of water colours, by freedom of handling and a sparing use of body colours. The artist's skill as a colourist, and his taste in presenting his subjects under various meteorological conditions, and as seen at different times of the day, as, also, occasionally by moonlight, tend to dispel our conventional ideas of Eastern countries consisting almost solely of arid soil, rocky mountains, and desert sand, under the burning sunlight of cloudless skies. One drawing in particular presents the "Plain of Sharon," as—seen through fairy-like morning mist—a Paradise of fruits and flowers, chequered with orchards of oranges and lemons, or groves of olives and fig-trees, and dotted all over with plumed palms—justifying now all that the Psalmist has sung or could have sung of its fertile beauty. Another remarkable drawing, entirely dissimilar in effect, is that of "Jaffa," the ancient Joppa, as seen from the seacoast. We shall engrave this example, and therefore have an opportunity of recurring to it. Our space will, however, not permit a notice of the works in detail, comprising as they do about forty of the most remarkable subjects in Palestine and Egypt, as well as a series of views of Constantinople and its neighbourhood. Jerusalem is depicted from numerous points of view, always effectively; and there are equally admirable representations of Bethlehem, the mountains of Moab and the Dead Sea, the grandly situated Greek convent of Mar Saba, the wildernesses of Judah and Engedi, the valley of Ajalon, Beth-Horon, Mizpeh, and other sites of deepest interest to the Christian world. Ten Cairene views are equally well chosen, and there are drawings of famous temples and monuments of Upper Egypt. A few figure drawings are no less characteristic and charming in colour.

EXHIBITION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

This annual exhibition (which is opened till the 30th inst., in the gallery, No. 9, Conduit-street) consists in far too large a proportion of common-place productions, the display of which can only serve the purpose of advertisement. It is true that there is no new invention or discovery of consequence to illustrate this year. But there are many applications of photography to scientific purposes which are ignored, but which it should be a paramount aim of the society to exemplify. Apart, however, from the applications of the art, there is scarcely a single novelty in the details of manipulation, chemical or optical, to record—unless it be to note the facilities afforded by Mr. Prichard's "pocket camera," furnished with dry plates, for taking negatives where, as in Alpine explorations, they could otherwise hardly be obtained.

In the absence of scientific progress, there is a more general manifestation of skill in practice, and less ignorance betrayed of those few and artistic principles—such as choice of the point of view, posing of the figure, and regulation of light and shade—which are available in photography. But photography, on this account, approaches no nearer to the essential nature of fine art; and the frequent pretensions to the contrary are entirely illusory. A man may make a violin to emit sweeter notes than another; but the violin-maker is not more distinct from the violin-player than the photographer is from the artist. Yet, *ceteris paribus*, the preference is due to those photographs which evince artistic knowledge and feeling within the narrow possibilities of the case. For this reason we think that the first place in this collection is due to a series of figure-studies by Mr. Rejlander, which are distinguished by refined perception of just expression, sculpturesque grace of contour, and picturesque treatment generally. We can heartily commend, also, "The Old Draw-Well" and "By the Road to Bangor," large photographs by Mr. Earl.

In portraiture, also, some of our photographers are making rapid progress, though scarcely one is above suspicion of resorting to those finishing tricks of stippling which deprives the product of the camera of its absolute veracity, within its well-known conditions, and, carried to excess, results in smooth inanity. In several portraits and studies Mr. Blanchard approaches very near the beautiful productions of M. Salaman, at Paris, and other Continental operators. Mr. Blanchard's study of Miss Furtado as "Esmeralda," with a landscape, "Shanklin Chine," by Mr. Good, are the presentation prints to members for the year. A portrait by Mr. Crawshay is excellent; and the portraits of Mr. Slingsby, of Lincoln, are exceedingly admirable. The productions of Colonel Stuart Wortley are likewise always marked by artistic feeling. In some studies of foliage by him we observe a softening of the edges, effected apparently in the process of adding a sky, which, though pleasing in effect, seems to be not quite legitimate photography. But far more objectionable are the "composite photographs," formed with a picture-making aim from the union of figures and landscape from two or more negatives for the production of a single print. Such compositions, however cleverly the joinings may be concealed, must be false to the one harmonious effect of nature, and they lessen the faith we should have in the perfect trustworthiness of photography. The "Van der Weyde process" is more obviously artificial in its results. It follows *sans dire* that we must entirely condemn the practice of disguising and sophisticating the pure photograph by colour. As, however, we do not hope to bring the public to our way of thinking, we may add that some of the most agreeable specimens of coloured photography here are contributed by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield. The permanent or carbon portraits of this firm are also scarcely distinguishable in delicacy from silver prints. Permanent photography is, however, exemplified on a very extended scale in the valuable publications of the Auto-type Company and in the gigantic prints of the Berlin Photographic Company. Something near perfection, too, is attained in the very serviceable mechanical processes of Heliotype and Lichtdruck.

The landscapes and miscellaneous subjects of merit are far too numerous to admit of particularisation. Among the former those of Mr. Bedford are, as usual, unsurpassed for clearness and brilliancy; and we must find room to specially commend Mr. Vernon Heath's large renderings of trees, &c.; Mr. Whiting's views in Normandy; Mr. Stillman's "studies" of Norman Renaissance; also French scraps by Mr. Gordon; bits of Devonshire by Mr. Cooper; Lieutenant Abney's woodland scenes; Mr. Sydney Smith's sea views, with striking sky effects; and the productions of Messrs. Maudsley, Boul, Beasley, Giberne, Grant, Briggs, Faulkner, Ashdown, Debenham, and Edwards.

The private view of the Winter Exhibition of Sketches and Studies by members of the (Old) Society of Painters in Water Colours takes place to-day (Saturday). The gallery opens to the public on Monday next.

A bust of the late Dr. Norman Macleod has been placed in Balmoral Castle.

The death is announced of Mr. W. Fisk, the painter of several pictures which were engraved and gained considerable popularity between twenty and thirty years back—such as "The Trial of Charles I.," the "Coronation of Robert Bruce," "Leonardo da Vinci Expiring in the Arms of Francis I." At a later period Mr. Fisk painted pictures of a religious and mystical character.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Somebody has said somewhere that life is a system of compensations. The doctrine has been recently applicable to the out-of-Parliament proceedings of Ministers. Because the Prime Minister did not dine with the Lord Mayor on his inauguration day, and "unpack his heart with words" on public affairs—did not give a retrospect of past administration which was intended ingeniously to indicate a prospect of future deeds—it seems to have been thought necessary to send out members of the Government into remote places in the kingdom to do in half a dozen speeches what Mr. Gladstone was expected to have done in one. No doubt the First Lord of the Treasury, desirous, doubtless, to dispel the anxiety caused by the "indisposition" which prevented his waiting on the Lord Mayor, made an appearance in the Middle Temple Hall. But politics are not the genius of that place; and so he confined himself to elegant generalities, and seemed to be rather invoking the spirit of Themis than talking to the outer world. At any rate, he was able to show that his powers of speech were unimpaired, and that he was as capable as ever of oratorising from dewy eve till morn, without a pause or check. A local charity at Bristol enabled representative men of the Ministry to pronounce in a glorifying manner, and, as it were, to show cause why people ought to be confident that they have got the best possible of all Governments to rule over them. It is undeniable that on this occasion Mr. Goschen came out well. There was, so to speak, a youthful vigour in his speech, more perhaps in its spirit than in its substance, for, truth to say, it was not distinguished by particular smoothness of composition, being, in fact, a little jerky in its arrangement. This was more specially observable when he was dealing with the case of the Government in general, for when he came to his own particular department, and set in to turn the tables on Mr. E. Reid and the naval alarmists, he was more fluent and emphatic, and, to use a somewhat antiquated but expressive phrase, "he showed blood." There are certain physical deficiencies which cause Mr. Goschen's speeches to seem to lack spontaneity. He is really fluent; but something in his voice appears to interfere with his capacity for "pouring out," and even when he is most rapid in his utterance he is not easy. In his physique, too, there is something which suggests that he is not strong, and that a long speech (and he can and does make very long ones) is an effort, and an exhausting one. At "Colston's" celebration, at Bristol, he palpably put forth all his strength, intellectual and physical, and proved himself so good a "continuer" that he hardly left the Attorney-General his fair share of the time allotted to the after-dinner speechmaking.

It is to be noted that the Attorney-General has been singularly mobile this recess. He has constantly been starting up in the most unexpected places; now making a political speech, now lecturing on education, or whatever it might be. Of course, at Exeter his appearance was to be presumed; but to find the Attorney-General of the day lecturing at Liverpool on the second day of Michaelmas Term implied that some special motive has induced him to make, so to speak, a progress about the country, extending even into the busiest period of the legal year. Can it be that he is practically on an electioneering tour; that, hopeless of being re-elected for Exeter, he is exhibiting himself to other constituencies, hoping to make impressions upon them, with precautionary reference to the terrible day of the next general election? Any way, he has given various tastes of his rhetorical powers—of that "linked sweetness long drawn out" which is the characteristic of his oratory, though he has also shown that, if he happens to get into a controversy with a polemical Bishop, despite his reverence for persons and things clerical, he can mingle sharp and bitter retort with the usual sugary flow of his eloquence.

What a comfort it must be for the Government to have such a guide, philosopher, and friend as Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen! When he delivers himself, not in vindication of (that he would never condescend to), but in assertion of the Ministry, its strength, its principles, its practice, its merits by results, most people feel that they are listening to no uncertain sound, that *ipse dixit* is in every sentence, and differ-from-me-if-you-can in every intonation of voice. Nor is the tone of confidence the less pronounced because somehow there is a mental suggestion that you are being told that the Ministry is so strong because one of its arches is the member for Sandwich, who by his policy and his tact is reintegrating our disintegrated colonial empire, and gradually presenting to the world the greatest confederation of a parent and children States that has ever been beheld. Nor is the idea that this honourable gentleman is as nearly as possible "the feature on which the Ministry hinges," neutralised by the recollection of that pot-valiant cavalier who, finding himself once in contact with the fabric of a church, gently patted the wall, and exclaimed, "Never mind, old lady; I will stand by you, and you are safe."

No one has shown more appreciation of the apothegm that "speech is silver, but silence is golden" than Mr. Glyn, M.P. for Shaftesbury and Political Secretary to the Treasury. "Deeds, not words," is his motto; and he sees an eloquence far beyond that of the most florid orator in the utterance of the numbers in a division which show a large majority for the Government. Once during the fifteen years that he has been in Parliament he has spoken as a member, and not as a "teller," and then it was only in vindication of himself from something more than an insinuation that he was not as straightforward, as he is in fact known to be, in the discharge of the difficult and delicate duty of Parliamentary management which he has undertaken. It was thought by some then that if any other subject should happen to move him as he was then moved he might on occasion make no mean contribution to debate. This opinion has been fortified by the circumstance that Mr. Glyn has been speaking to the electors of Shaftesbury in a manner that was not a little remarkable. He delivered himself at considerable length; dealt with every topic, past and present, which concerned the Ministry; and even pushed somewhat into the future. Altogether, he so comported himself as to lead to a belief that, if he was not exactly speaking from direct inspiration in regard to the programme for next Session, he was illustrating the saying that if he was not the rose he had been living very near the rose.

An influentially-attended meeting was held in Dublin, on Monday, at which it was resolved to adopt measures for raising a memorial to the late Mr. Maguire, M.P.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

I do not know whether the famous bells of Londonderry will burst out to-night with a salvo of triumph in honour of the result of the election, which is, by-the-way, the first Irish election conducted under the silent system. Considering what events those bells have announced, a poll is a small matter to wake them up. Perhaps there was never an occasion on which a belfry distinguished itself more than when the Londonderry bells exulted in the relief of the city. As told by Macaulay, the incident is more stirring than any romance. The garrison had held out against the Papists and against starvation until the number was frightfully reduced, and even the skins of animals were carefully doled out for food. Yet the defenders, volunteers, had never lost heart, had made several sallies, and inflicted great slaughter on the enemy, and had taken distinguished prisoners, whom the city prepared to hang if Rosen, the besieger, did not relent from his barbarities outside. At last the English vessels dashed at the boom of the harbour. One broke it, and then grounded, and the Irish, with shouts, put off to seize her, but broadsides from another vessel drove them back with heavy loss, and then a third ship made for the boom, broke through it, and was soon landing stores for the famishing garrison. All that night the cannon of the baffled Papists roared round the city, and all that night the bells of Londonderry answered the cannon with exultant defiance. With such a piece of history they can well afford to be silent over an election by ballot.

The Winchester School business, if we eliminate bigotry on one side and sentimentality on the other, may perhaps be easily dismissed. I hold no words with any man who can find an excuse for brutality, and that this has been practised there is no doubt. We do not send our children to school to be tortured, but to be taught. On the other hand, the Präposters system has very great merits if it be worked under the vigilant eye of a first-class master. With Arnold, it helped to train hundreds of boys in the way that they should go, and taught them to go that way gallantly and fearlessly. But the system at once becomes vicious when it ceases to be superintended from above, and the younger boys are delivered over to those who have themselves more need of restraint than lads fresher from home influences. Given an Arnold, and all the rest will be gladly accepted by parents. Without a chief who works Arnold's system in his own spirit, parents will prefer that no boy shall be permitted to assault another, and that all punishment be administered by him who is put *in loco parentis*.

The reign of our new Lord Mayor, Sir Sydney Waterlow, promises good things. It has already been adorned by a bold and wholesale movement in the right direction. The raid on the betting-house folk was conducted with a military skill of which it is pleasant to read. The secrecy of the preparations, the adroitness of the attack, and its complete success are refreshing in these days, when authorities blunder everything. Of course, the usual trash is talked about making a difference between East and West End betting. There is a perfect technical answer, the legal offence committed at the betting-shops being different from the action at the West-End. But the true answer, in the interest of society, is that there is all the difference between the proceedings of knaves and "plungers" and the doings where the lowest stakes may be risked, and shop-boys and clerks are tempted to ruin themselves and rob their masters. Without the least sympathy for betting men of any kind—in fact, with an earnest wish that they could be invited to colonise East Africa, taking all the chances of being made to improve the revenue of the Sultan of Zanzibar—we may approve the course of the Fathers of the City who legitimately protect the 'prentices of whom they are the special guardians, and we may leave wealthy fools to the natural course of events when such folk brave "the talent."

People who will not be content with a common-sense view of matters occasionally gush considerably 'bout the drama, and describe it as a great moral teacher. Of course they refer to the drama of days gone by. We may learn from "Macbeth" that we ought not to be so ambitious as to kill a person who is in the way of our preferment; "Othello" instructs us that we should not give way to groundless jealousy; and "King Lear" reminds us that, however violent or foolish our parents may be, we owe them a certain duty. There is, perhaps, not much moral teaching in a French sensational play, except the lesson that it is best to avoid seeing such things—instruction which may also be gathered from most burlesques. Those who go to a theatre to be pleased go for a lawful and rational purpose, and it is a pity that they should so often be disappointed. There are, however, three or four stock anecdotes about good having been done to evil folk by stage plays, and these tales are mercilessly worked whenever an opportunity offers. I am happy to see, in the Glasgow papers, that there is addition to the stock. Miss Bateman was playing the other night in "Medea" (one is so often dissatisfied with dramas that it is a duty as well as a pleasure to notice that here is an intellectual piece, admirably performed), when an auditor in the pit—not I take it, a guilty creature—sitting at a play, but a devout sort of person, only without due regard for the fitness of things—was so moved by the terrible incantation, murmured so artistically, that he rose and uttered a loud prayer, and then exhorted the audience to "flee from their transgressions." It is much to be regretted that his zeal was not according to knowledge, and that he did not defer his appeal until the curtain had fallen, as it was thought right—even in a religious and sober place like Glasgow—to remove him out of the house for refreshment. But the moral is the same; and I hope the story will be duly transferred to the theatrical anecdote books. It will be such a crushing reply to "Cantwells" and "Mawworms"—the names by which the inferior lovers of the drama distinguish any persons who insist on the proprieties.

For several days in last week the papers had an advertisement which could not be read with toleration. The words "Taking the Black Veil," appeared in capital letters, and the announcement went on to state that this ceremony was to be performed in a certain Catholic church on a given day, and that the price of admission to see the performance would be five shillings. Of course I have nothing to say against any person's taking the black veil, and retiring into seclusion if that course is acceptable to him or her. I do not say that a person who does so is necessarily weak, or a victim. There are too many trials and complications, and too many troubled natures in this world, to justify any rough sweeping sentence upon one who chooses to try an escape. But that the ceremony should be a public spectacle seems out of keeping, and its being made a show, at five shillings a head, is unquestionably a vulgar proceeding. In the same paper come three announcements. There is the "Black Doctor," "Taking the Black Veil," and the "Black Crook"—two for the same day, one in preparation. The first is a French play, the third is an American burlesque, and what shall we say of the second—*Noscitur ex sociis?*

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR HENRY H. BACON, BART.

Sir Henry Hickman Bacon, Bart., of Redgrave, and of Mildenhall, Suffolk, premier Baronet, died on the 14th inst. He was born April 5, 1820, the eldest son of Nicholas Bacon, Esq., J.P., of Bracondale, by Jane, his wife, second daughter of Alexander Bowker, Esq., of Lynn, and was grandson Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart., by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. He was educated at the Royal Military College of Sandhurst, and, having entered the Army, became Captain in the 3rd Dragoon Guards. In 1862 he succeeded, at the death of his uncle, Henry Bacon Hickman, Esq., of Thonock Hall, Lincolnshire, to that gentleman's estate, and served as High Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1867. In 1864 he inherited, by the decease of his uncle Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart., the premier baronetcy of England, as well as another baronetcy, that of Mildenhall, conferred in 1627. He was also head of the family of Bacon, so illustrious from the number of great men it has produced. Sir Henry married, March 17, 1853, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Beckett, Bart., and leaves several children, of whom the eldest is now Sir Hickman Beckett Bacon, eleventh Baronet of Redgrave, and twelfth Baronet of Mildenhall, born April 14, 1855.

LADY DOUGLAS.

Jane Mary Ann, Lady Douglas, wife of Sir Charles E. Douglas, K.C.M.G., late M.P., died, on the 12th inst., at 27, Wilton-crescent, aged sixty-eight. Her Ladyship was eldest daughter of Sir Charles Des Vœux, Bart.; was married in 1832; and leaves a son, Greville Charles Douglas, born in 1844.

MR. DYCE NICOL, M.P.

James Dyce Nicol, Esq., of Balogie, Aberdeen, and Badentoy, Kincardineshire, J.P., and D.L., and M.P. for the latter county since 1865, died in London on the 17th inst. He was born in 1805, the only son of the late William Nicol, Esq., of Badentoy, by Margaret Dyce, his wife; and was married, in 1844, to Catherine, second daughter of the late Edward Loyd, Esq., of Coombe House, Surrey, the eminent Manchester banker, by whom he leaves a son and heir, William, and four other children.

SIR G. S. ABERCROMBY, BART.

Sir George Samuel Abercromby, sixth Baronet of Birkenbog, in the county of Banff, J.P. and D.L., Chief of the Clan Abercromby, died at Forghen House, near Turriff, on the 15th inst. He was born May 22, 1824, the eldest son of Sir Robert Abercromby, fifth Baronet, by Elizabeth Stephenson, his wife, only child of Samuel Douglas, Esq., of Netherlaw. His education he finished at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1849. In 1855 he succeeded his father in the baronetcy. He married, June 12, 1849, the Hon. Agnes Georgina Browne, second daughter of the present Lord Kilmaine, and leaves four sons and two daughters—the eldest son being now Sir Robert John Abercromby, seventh Baronet of Birkenbog.

THE COUNTESS OF CLONMELL.

The Right Hon. Anne, Countess of Clonmell, died, on the 18th inst., at the family seat, Bishop's Court, in the county of Kildare. Her Ladyship was born Dec. 18, 1818, the elder daughter (and coheiress with her sister, the late Lady Seaton) of Ulysses de Burgh, last Lord Downes, G.C.B., and was married, April 20, 1838, to John Henry, third Earl of Clonmell, by whom (who died Feb. 7, 1866) she leaves two sons and four daughters, the eldest son being John Henry Reginald, present Earl of Clonmell.

A meeting was held at Norwich, last Saturday, to make arrangements in connection with the meeting in that city of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. A letter was read from Lord C. J. Hamilton, M.P., expressing his Lordship's regret that the Earl of Derby, in consequence of a previous engagement, would not be able to accept the presidency. Four local secretaries were appointed—the Rev. Hints Howell, Mr. Simpson, Mr. F. Sutton, and Mr. C. Williams. A subscription-list was opened to provide for the necessary expenses, and about £260 was subscribed in the room. The Mayor of Norwich proposes to entertain the members of the association at a soirée at St. Andrew's Hall in the course of the meeting.

A statement has been sent to the Life-Boat Institution by Admiral Craigie, of Dawlish, of a remarkable instance of courage, presence of mind, and seaman-like skill evinced by a lad named Frederick Perriam, of Exmouth. It appears his boat, a dingy, was swept out into the sea by a sudden gale. The lad managed his boat well, but was unable to gain a safe entrance into any sheltered part of the coast. At last he ran down to Dawlish, lowered his sail, and anchored outside of a raging surf. His situation was observed, but it was not considered proper to send out a coastguard boat in such a sea, and the Teignmouth life-boat was telegraphed for by Admiral Craigie. The boy, however, took the matter into his own hands, set his sail, weighed his anchor, and bore up for the shore. By his skilful handling of sail and rudder he got the boat over one roller; for a moment he was in imminent peril of being swamped by a second roller, but he caused his boat to skim over the surf, and ran her safely on to the beach.

In the year 1870 there were 16,593 violent deaths, 14,393 referred to accident or negligence, 381 to homicide, 1554 to suicide, 7 to execution, and 258 to unspecified violence. The homicides (murder and manslaughter) were 17 in a million persons living, and were fewer than in any one of the preceding eight years. There were 930 violent deaths by accidents connected with railways, 1000 by coal-mine accidents, and 109 by accidents connected with other mines. The year's registers show 272 deaths by injuries from horses or other animals, and 1136 from horse conveyances; 78 from injuries by agricultural machinery, 112 by sunstroke, 19 by lightning. There were 164 persons drowned while bathing, and 37 while sliding or skating; 141 died from exposure to cold; 60 were suffocated by food, and 4 by swallowing coins. There were 32 deaths by hydrophobia, and 2 men died from "the bite of a dog." There was a death registered in England in 1870 from every one of the following causes—the bite of an adder, the bite of a rat, a cat sleeping on the face, swallowing a pin, swallowing a cherry-stone, putting a bead in the ear, haemorrhage from the extraction of a tooth. These were all deaths of children. An old man died from the bite of a cat, and a woman from the prick of a thorn. The twelve most fatal diseases of 1870 were the same twelve as in 1869:—54,231 persons died in 1870 from phthisis, 46,699 from bronchitis, 32,543 from scarlet fever, 30,528 from atrophy and debility, 28,891 from old age, 26,548 from convulsions, 25,311 from diarrhoea, 23,957 from heart disease, 23,729 from pneumonia, 11,901 from whooping-cough, 11,651 from paralysis, 11,598 from apoplexy.



CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

A. D. BETHNAL.—We shall have much pleasure in receiving the problems. Meanwhile we should advise you to apply to Mr. Hampton, of the St. George's Chess Club, who will be gratified to introduce so old and well-known a player to the members of that society.

F. T. DERBY.—No. 1001 shall appear very shortly. The other is not quite up to your mark.

W. T. PIERCE.—No. 111 is less difficult and piquant than your problems usually are, though very meritorious.

W. W. EARLWOOD.—It wants point, and in other respects is below our standard.

F. HEALEY.—Welcome at all times. They shall receive early attention.

P. N. L. I-LINGON, Liverpool.—They are both ridiculously easy. You surely cannot for a moment compare them with the problem you condemn as wanting finesse and elegance.

G. W. LIREY.—You appear to be quite right. Many thanks.

G. W. B.—We can undertake a search, which will probably occupy some hours, for a correspondent who writes anonymously.

W. COATES.—The interest of a game is always enhanced when the names of the players are printed with it.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1497 (Second List) has been received from Un Amis de l'Art, Paris,—Joseph P. B.—E. W.—F. R. S.—L. G. S.—A. Clark—B. R.—J. T. T.—L. M.—Keddell—Cavendish—E. R. O.—Linton—A. B.—H. B.—Oliver—Trim—Ernest E. N.—Mirabel—O. P.—Q.—de Coubertin—D. C. L.—Phantom—E. G. S.—M. C.—President—Barry Lynn—Subaltern—H. S.—Old King Cole—Thickhead—B. A.—Magpie—Subscriber at Ovo—Templer—Jerry—H. D.—Antony—W. P. B.—THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1498 has been received from Cosmo-Derby—Lodine—Big Ben—H. B.—Charley—Bux and Cox—Truelpenny—A. Delaney—Egbert—M. P.—Campdenensis—R. B. S.—Pip—H. W. H.—Fran of Lyne—G. S.—Thornbury—Conway—Keith and Kate—Roger F. H. of Mona—W. Alrey—W. T.—Encid—H. Kent—Omega—T. W. of Canterbury—Barry—Thru—Ponto—L. G. B.—Joseph—Sowden—Mitre—Oxonensis—F. R. S.—Henry—A. Wood—Wilson Moore—Merry—Pembroke and Miranda—A. B. C.—L. H. Loffthouse—G. Bancroft—Laura—F. S. A.—E. P. K.—Bristol—Boz—Mandrake—Stanley—Norah—Ebony—W. P. N.—Q.—Obelisk—Q. E. D.—Willy—Manfred and Max Friday—Enguine—H. D. C. B. R.—T. W. E.—Felix—Boston Stump—Philo S.—Agnes—Pedagogue—Juvenile—D. C. L.—Rantone—Tom Tiddler—Trinacria—Bessie—An Ancient Friend—Observer—Cantab—Quiz of Malvern.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1498.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 8th (ch)	K to K 4th, or *	3. R to Q 5th (ch)	Any move
2. Q to Q Kt 4th	Q to K 5th	4. Q or Kt gives mate.	

If he play K to B 3rd, the reply is, 3. Q to B 8th, and mate next move.

* 1.	B to Q 2nd	2. Q to Q Kt 4th	P to K 4th, or Kt takes P
If K to Q B 5th, there follows, 2. R to Q 4th (ch), 3. Q to Q Kt 4th (ch), and mate next move.		3. R takes B (ch)	Any move.
		4. Q gives mate.	

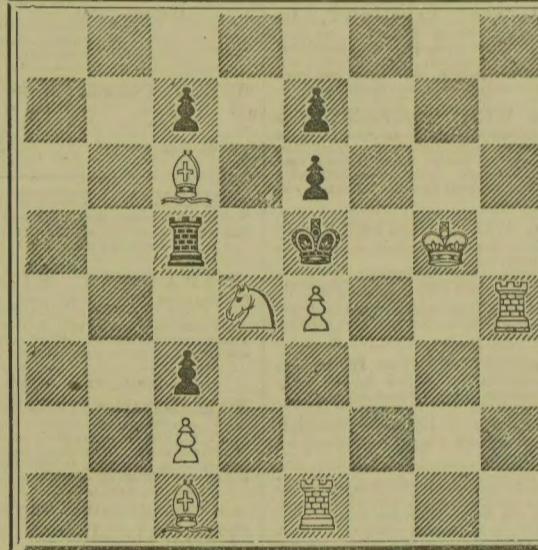
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1499.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K B 4th	P takes Kt	3. R to K 4th	Any move
2. R to Q Kt 4th	K takes R	4. Kt gives mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 1500.

By Mr. R. B. WORMALD.

BLACK.



BRIGHTON SEASON.—For TRAINS from VICTORIA, KENSINGTON, and LONDON BRIDGE, &c., to BRIGHTON, see Time-Tables of Brighton Railway; also page 54 and outside cover of "Bradshaw."

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St. Petersburg—English Magazine, Malaya Merskaya.

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THE VICTORIA WINE COMPANY.

Established May, 1865.
Head Office and Vaults—16, Mark-lane, London.

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No. 40, King William-street, E.C.
No. 380, Mare-street, Hackney.
No. 188, Westminster-bridge rd.
No. 97, Bishopsgate-street, Without.
No. 28, Upper-street, Islington.
Nos. 5 and 6, Hereford-place, Commercial-road.
No. 15, Leather-lane.
Nos. 19 and 20, London-street, Fenchurch-street.
No. 268, Bethnal-green-road.
No. 125, Ryde-lane, Peckham.
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COUNTRY BRANCHES.
No. 26, High-street, Bristol.
No. 15, Prince of Wales-road, Norwich.
No. 52, Union-passage, New-street, Birmingham.
No. 33, New-road, Brighton.

BANKERS—Imperial Bank, Lombury. Post-Office Orders payable to W. W. Hughes, Chief Office, London.

THE VICTORIA WINE COMPANY.—This List contains London prices; at our Country Branches 1s. to 2s. per dozen extra is charged to cover cost of carriage.

THE VICTORIA WINE COMPANY. Established May, 1865.

The Victoria Wine Company was established in 1865, to meet what was believed to be a want; and, although meeting with much opposition on the part of interested parties, has steadily pursued its course of trying to merit public approval and support.

That it has succeeded is proved by the opening, in the last three years, of 30 branches in London and the country, for the purpose of supplying small quantities of wine, from a quarter-pint upwards.

THE VICTORIA WINE COMPANY.—The Company guarantees that the Wines it sells are unadulterated.

Next. All long credits are abolished, and cash payments required.

Thirdly. The Company imports its wines, clears them at the docks itself, and thus does away with intermediate profits.

Fourthly. The Company uses every appliance for the careful bottling and keeping in condition the wines it sells.

Fifthly. It delivers free, in London, quantities of one dozen; and.

Sixthly. It takes back from its customers any wines or spirits not approved of, returning the money, provided the bottles be unopened.

THE VICTORIA WINE COMPANY.—The late Dr. Herapath, of Bristol, in speaking of our wines, says— "I have now completed my analysis of the four samples of cheap wines, and am pleased to say that all the specimens are pure, unadulterated, and genuine. I would not wish to drink more wholesome or better tasting wines, and it appears marvellous to me that you can furnish them at the prices named."

THE VICTORIA WINE COMPANY.—In London bottles are charged 1s. per dozen, but the same allowed if returned. For the country, bottles, 1s.; patent bins, 2s. (allowed if returned); casks, 6d.; plain jars, 9d.; and wickered jars 1s. 3d. per gallon. Bottles, jars, casks, and cases must be prepaid. No charge for bottles or cases of sparkling wines.

THE VICTORIA WINE COMPANY.—To country consumers ordering three dozen, ascertained or not, an extra charge is made of 2s. per dozen on London prices, less than three dozen 3s., covering charge for bottles, cases, and carriage-free to any railway station in England. Packages are not returnable by this arrangement. For less than three dozen carriage will not be paid.

THE VICTORIA WINE COMPANY.—It is necessary in all cases to take receipts from railway companies and carriers for empties returned.

THE VICTORIA WINE COMPANY.—Wine after travelling frequently appears cloudy; a few days' rest, with a temperature of 60 deg., restores it to brilliant condition.

ESPIRA, a splendid red wine from the South of France, resembling Port, without the astringency 1s. per doz. Imported only by the Victoria Wine Company.

MONTILLA, a pure, delicious Spanish wine, peculiarly free from spirit, 2s. per dozen. Consigned only to the Victoria Wine Company.

CHRISTMAS CASES, so highly approved of last season, containing three bottles Port, three Sherry, one Champagne, one Claret, one Pale Brandy, one Irish Whisky, one Gin, one Rum, all reputed quart bottles; sent, bottles, case, and carriage free, to any railway station in England, for one guinea. Post-Office Order payable to W. W. Hughes.

THE VICTORIA WINE COMPANY will be happy to forward a detailed list on application to the Manager, No. 16, Mark-lane, London.

THE VICTORIA WINE COMPANY. WINES.—PORTS.

1. Good stout Spanish, very waxy 13s.
2. Stout young Portuguese, rich and fruity 18s.
3. Fine old, full-flavoured, recommended for invalids 24s.
4. Rather old, but superb full flavour, especially adapted for laying down 30s.

5. Old tawny, with delicate soft flavour, can be especially recommended 36s.

6. Light old superb wine, rich in flavour, 1851 vintage 44s.
7. Very light old and dry, a really magnificent wine 54s.

8. White Port, a most delicious wine 41s.
9. *Vintage 1867, a splendid wine 33s.

10. *Vintage 1868, a splendid wine 31s.

*These Wines are for laying down, and are strongly recommended.

PORTS.

11. Old crusted, 3 years in bottle 42s.
12. Old crusted, 5 years in bottle 49s.
13. Old crusted, 8 years in bottle 59s.

14. Alto Douro, a magnificent full-bodied wine 42s.

CLARETS.

1. Medic, an excellent dinner wine 11s.
2. St. Emilion, possessing body and fragrance 20s.

3. Medic St. Julian, 1868, very delicate 25s.

4. Pomerol, 1868, soft, with fine bouquet 30s.

5. Laros, 1868, a high-characterized wine 38s.

6. Margaux, 1868, very delicate, with great body 38s.

7. Margaux, 1868, full, splendid wine 38s.

8. Lafite, 1868, exceedingly fine, and specially recommended.

In Pints, 1s. per 12 pints extra.

SHERRIES.

1. Pale, good, suitable for dinner 13s.

2. Pale, rather rich 18s.

3. Pale, delicate, highly recommended 24s.

4. Pale, delicate, slightly dry, and soft, mellow flavour 30s.

5. Pale, very old, dry, Amontillado character 36s.

6. Pale, Amontillado, extremely dry 44s.

7. Colour, rich, mellow flavour 36s.

8. Brown Colour, very old, has great body 33s.

9. Datto, very old East Indian 44s.

10. Pale old Solera, very rare 52s.

11. Manzanilla, old dry, delicate 39s.

12. Manzanilla, very old, splendid wine 54s.

13. Montilla, the natural wine of Spain, very delicate, dry, and free from spirit 26s.

14. Pale rich old wine 48s.

15. Pale rich old, very delicate 60s.

SAUTERNE.

1. Graves, 1868, a light elegant wine 11s.

2. Graves, 1867, really good, with fine aroma 16s.

3. Barossa, 1868, very soft and delicate 20s.

4. Preignac, 1868, slightly rich in flavour 28s.

5. Chateau Filhot, 1868, a splendid wine, with beautiful aroma 30s.

6. Chateau Filhot, 1865, very rich and delicate 38s.

In Pints, 1s. per 12 pints extra.

BEAUJOLAIS.

1. Exceedingly good young red wine 14s.

2. Moulin au Vent, red 20s.

3. Thorins, red 36s.

4. Pouilly, 1868, white 24s.

5. Pouilly, 1865, white 36s.

In Pints, 1s. per 12 pints extra.

STILL HOCKS.

1. Niersteiner, delicate and really good 16s.

2. Hochheimer, old, soft, with fine aroma 24s.